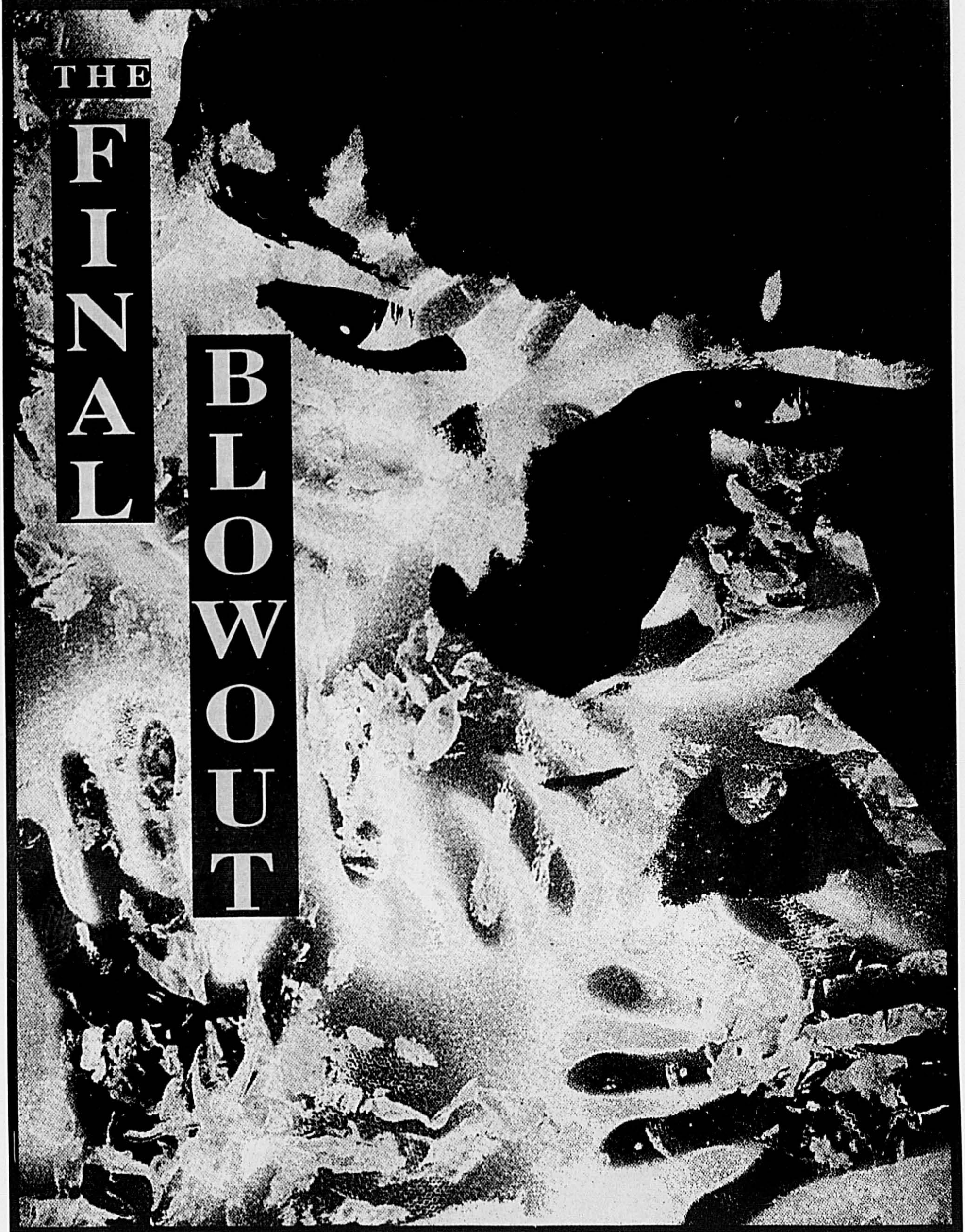
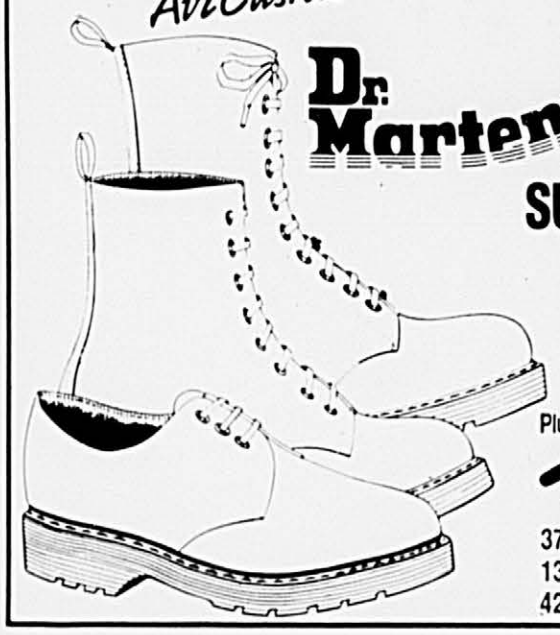
THE MCGILL DAILY

Volume 81, Number 95 since 1911 Wednesday, April 8, 1992



Anarchism Supplement Inside

The ORIGINAL Air Cushion Sole



Dr. Martens

AirWair WITH Bouncing SOLES

SUPER LOW PRICES
3 HOLE SHOES
starting from
$89.99

Plus many other styles at three of our locations:

neon

375 St. Catherine
1388 St. Catherine
4251 St. Denis

All sizes always in stock!

Bead Emporium

Beads from all over the world

Discover your creativity

Make your own jewellery and accessories



368 Victoria Avenue
Westmount
486-6425

Mon.-Fri. - 10:00—6:00
Thurs. - 10:00—7:00
Sat. - 10:00—5:00

CANADA
STUDENT AIRFARES FROM

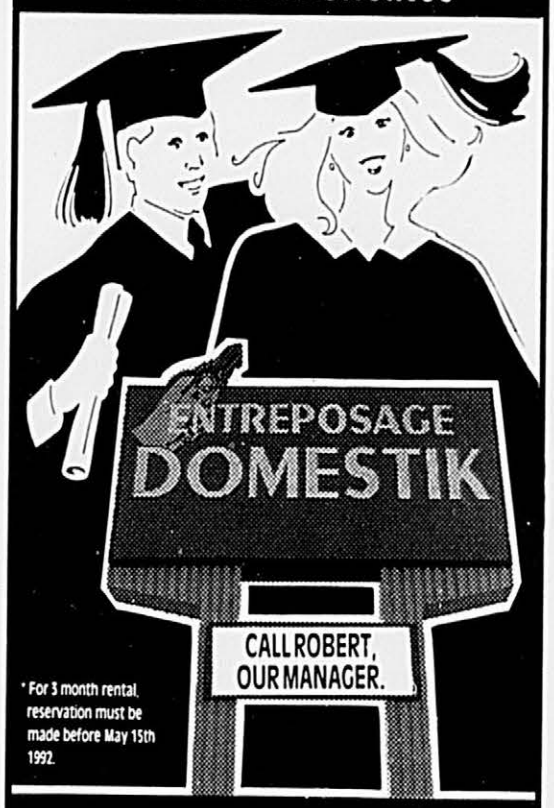
MONTREAL TO	One Way	Return (Good for 1 year)
VANCOUVER	$149	$379
CALGARY/ EDMONTON	$179	$349
REGINA/ SASKATOON	$199	$349
WINNIPEG	$169	$289
HALIFAX	$129	$219
ST. JOHN'S	$139	$299
ST. JOHN	$119	$209
CHARLOTTETOWN	$149	$259
FREDERICTON	$109	$199



Above prices do not include tax and are based on low season travel. Call for more information. Ask us for a copy of American Adventure Tours brochure.
"All that's best in the North, South, East and West. USA, Canada, Yukon, Alaska."

VOYAGES CAMPUS
2085 Union, Suite L8 • 284-1368
3480 McTavish (Student Union) • 398-0647
Affiliated with TRAVEL CUTS, The Travel Company of the Canadian Federation of Students

ATTENTION
STUDENTS
SAVE UP TO 33 1/3%*
ON SUMMER STORAGE
OF YOUR BELONGINGS



* For 3 month rental, reservation must be made before May 15th 1992.

• Safe • Monthly rates
• Storage specially designed for students
• Low « student » rates

ENTREPOSAGE DOMESTIK
Downtown Montreal
255, Shannon
STCUM/Bus route #107
Near Ottawa — Peel, behind the Brasserie O'Keefe
954-1833



IT'S ALWAYS FIESTA TIME AT CARLOS & PEPE'S!
• MEALS FROM $3.95 • TACOS 99¢
• LIVE ROCK BANDS Thurs.-Sat. • DJ - 7 days
• OPEN HOUSE FOR THE LADIES Wed. 9:30-11:00

C&P's FAMOUS 16oz ALL NATURAL FRUIT BEVERAGES
Strawberry, banana & peach

ALL CARBONATED BEVERAGES 89¢ (10oz)
Sundays 4pm - close 2nd floor

MONDAYS CHICKEN WINGS 15¢ each minimum order: 10
2nd floor pub 4pm-12am

SUNDAYS TACO NIGHT 2 for 99¢
2nd floor pub 4pm-12am

CARLOS & PEPE'S
California style Mexican food
1420 PEEL (above St-Catherine)

TABLE OF INSIDES

NEWS.....

3,5,9,12,13,16,24.

FEATURES

FRAT BOYS WILL BE FRAT BOYS
BY K. HUTCHINSON.....7

COVER-UP, SECRET DEALS AND THE S.Q.
BY D. TRAVIS.....8

FIGHTING RACISM WITHIN THE FORCE
BY T. RUNCIE.....11

JAIL POLITICIANS, NOT NATIVES
BY N. NAWROCKI....15

DEEP POCKETS AND TOTAL WAR
BY M. SMITH.....17

DAILY FRANÇAIS

QUAND LE MESSAGE PREND FORME
PAR M. BEAULIEU....19

LA PEUR DE L'AN 2000
PAR L. GRENIER.....19

L'AMOUR OU LE NÉANT
PAR N. BLANCHET-COHEN.....20

CULTURE

A TALE OF THE GERMS
BY D.J. HARSHTOKE.....21

LIBRARIE ALTERNATIVE: AN ANARCHIST INSTITUTION FOR TWO DECADES
BY E. CALEY.....21

ARTSY MIDDLE-CLASS MALES TALK ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY K. STEWART...23

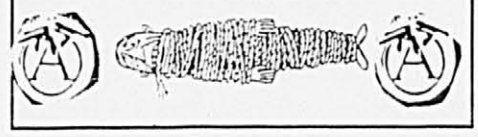
HUMAN EMPATHY DROPS 6%
BY N. COLGRASS.....23

LUKA BLOOM RIDES THE ACOUSTIC MOTORBIKE
BY S. JONES AND G. HARRIS.....25

CHAOTIC TO THE HILT
BY J. FORBES.....25

ANARCHY....

SOMEWHERE INSIDE



"Everything's on the table": Robillard

CEGEP tuition fees around the corner?

by Maryse Cardin

A commission formed to examine Cegeps might be a front for introducing tuition fees, say student politicians.

Julie Gervais, general-secretary of l'Association Nationale des Etudiantes et Etudiants du Québec (ANEEQ), said Québec students want education minister Lucienne Robillard to place her cards on the table concerning the future of Cegep funding.

Robillard sparked a heated debate last month when she announced the creation of a Parliamentary commission to investigate all aspects of collegial education—including whether to introduce tuition fees to Québec's 150 000 Cegep students. Cegeps have been free since their creation 25 years ago.

ANEEQ is afraid the government will use the commission as an excuse to introduce tuition fees, similar to how university tuition was raised two years ago, said Gervais.

She said the government is avoiding answering specific questions about its own position on Cegep tuition fees.

"The minister claims everything is on the table," said Gervais. "But that's not really true, because a fundamental element is missing: the government's position."



Lucienne Robillard: Smilin' like a million bucks.

All student associations in Québec, including ANEEQ and FECQ (La Fédération Etudiante Collegiale du Québec), oppose tuition fees at the Cegep level.

The commission will hear from a diverse range of groups, including students, business leaders and administrators. It will begin hearings this fall and will also discuss course requirements and the high drop out rate.

Robillard's press officer, Pierre Villeneuve, said the minister is proceeding very carefully on the tuition question. He said Robillard will listen to all the recommendation before making any changes.

"The minister would have to be convinced that implementing tuition fees would not change the accessibility of Cegeps to all students," he said.

But Villeneuve said that in this period of economic instability, it is important to at least study the issue.

Cegep St-Laurent student Eric Gagnier said tuition fees will limit access to post secondary education.

"It will restrict the chance for every student to attend Cegep," said Gagnier. "It is very difficult for many students to get government loans and bursaries. Imposing tuition might mean that students from middle-class backgrounds will no longer be able to afford Cegep."

According to Gervais, the government has never shown a commitment to adequately funding Cegeps. She said Cegep funding was cut by $110 million over the last decade—$13 million in this year alone.

Raymond Johnston of the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Quebec, the provincial teachers' union, said it is time the ministry financially commits itself to higher education.

"The government is bombarding the population with the idea that by the year 2000, 60 to 65 per cent of jobs will require a higher education," he said. "Yet, we don't see them making education their priority."

Denis Choinière, the President of the Federation Nationale des Enseignants du Québec agreed.

"Right now the government is looking at short term expenses," said Choinière. "They have to realize how much more expensive it is when a population is uneducated."

Co-op canned by Council

By James Forbes

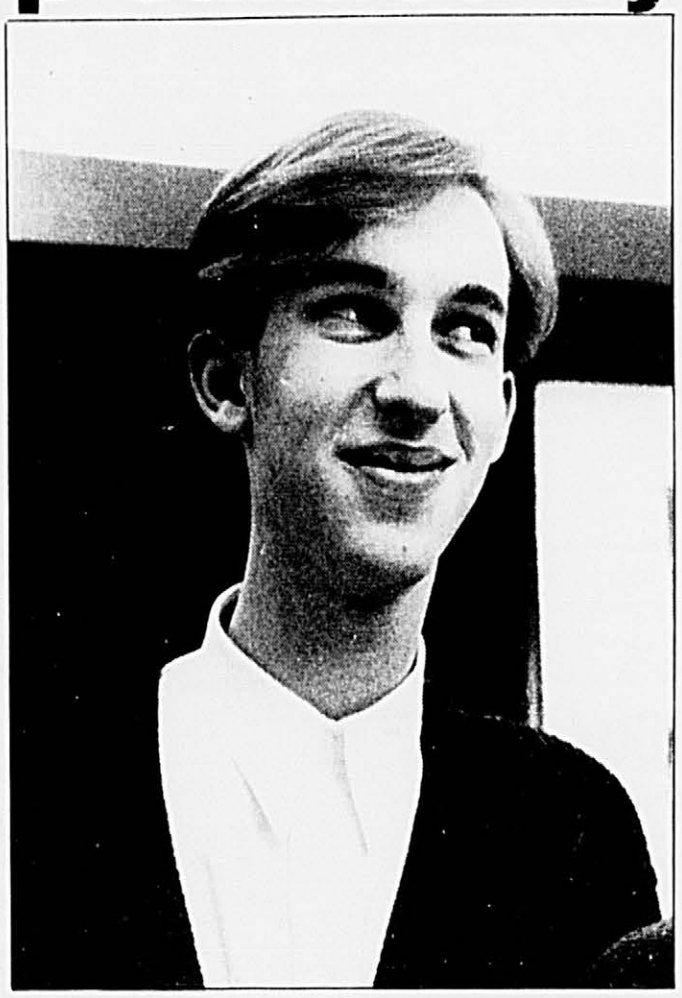
Any hope for a student-run, co-operative restraurant at McGill has been lost for another five years.

In a Student Council meeting Thursday, a proposal that Redpath cafeteria be allowed to go co-op next year was defeated. The proposal was put forth following the decision of Scott's to end their food contract with the Students' Society.

A co-op would "jeopardize our saleability (to other corporate contractors), because Redpath is one of the most lucrative cafeterias in the system," said vp finance Lev Bukhman.

The proposal outlined the financial support for the cafeteria, as well as how it would be structured. The objective was to offer food at prices 20 per cent lower than those presently charged, with an emphasis on quality, quantity and cleanliness.

Outgoing vp external Karla MacDonald challenged the view that Scott's was unreceptive to student input.



David Gruber wants a co-op

"Education students complained about the quality of the chicken salad, and it was changed the very next day," she said.

But co-op supporter Alissa Black disagreed with Macdonald's claims, claiming she had a more in-depth view of Scott's and council.

"Having worked in the Redpath caf, I hear the students' complaints and frustrations with Scott's," she said. "If students were to address an issue somewhat broader than this, such as management (of the caf), the reaction might be considerably slower."

Black and co-worker Rebecca Handford had presented the proposal to the food and beverage committee.

The cafeteria was to be entirely student run and operated, except for a hired professional who would ensure proper management. There was to be a greater focus on recycling, and student democracy.

"There is no credibility to the figures that have been presented, we have no way of verifying them," Bukhman said.

But Handford disagreed. "All that was needed to verify our sources was a phone call to us; and we were never called."

Debate in council over the motion lasted over an hour.

"In a survey we took, 78 per cent of students favoured a student run non-profit co-op in Redpath," said president elect Jason Prince.

Bukhman argued that the co-op was financially unstable and would not succeed.

"A group of students cannot compete against a profesional food service operation with years of experience in the industry," he said.

But Handford disagreed with Bukhman's accusations.

"This is precisely the reason we are hiring a professional general manager. In addition to the manager, the students would be responsible to an elected board of directors."

Dave Gruber, council rep for architecture was among the few who supported the proposal.

"The issue here is not whether or not this is a feasable enterprise, but what students want," he said. "This is the last opportunity in five years to establish a coop, and we must move now or it will never be done."

Student's Society is presently tendering bids for a replacement company for Scott's.

DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

1992 SUMMER RECREATION

From May 4 through August 22, the Department of Athletics of McGill University opens its doors to the general public. Memberships are required for all summer users, though full-time McGill students may take advantage of a reduced rate. Occasional users can avail themselves of day passes, and children are welcome when accompanied by an adult.

MEMBERSHIPS

Memberships may be purchased for either the Currie Gym, the Tennis Courts or the Molson Stadium Track. A Currie Gym membership includes use of the Molson Stadium Track. A combined membership is also available, granting access to all the athletic facilities.

The student rate applies to individuals who attended McGill on a full-time basis through the 1992 winter semester. To encourage family participation, special rates are available for spouses and children (up to 16 years of age) of gymnsium or tennis members.

Memberships are available in Office G3 of the Currie Gymnasium.
INFORMATION 398-7000

1992 SPRING AND SUMMER MEMBERSHIP FEES

	2-MONTH SPRING OR SUMMER SESSION	4-MONTH FULL SPRING AND SUMMER SESSIONS
GYMNASIUM MEMBERSHIP		
Full-time McGill Students	$ 38.00	$ 57.00
McGill Staff	51.00	76.00
General	60.00	90.00
Spouse	45.00	68.00
Children (6-15)	30.00	45.00
TENNIS MEMBERSHIP		
Full-time McGill Students	$ 38.00	$ 57.00
McGill Staff	60.00	96.00
General	72.00	115.00
Spouse	55.00	96.00
Children (6-15)	30.00	45.00
COMBINED MEMBERSHIP (TENNIS & GYM)		
Full-time McGill Students	$ 60.00	$ 96.00
McGill Staff	90.00	140.00
General	115.00	165.00
Spouse	88.00	130.00
Children (6-15)	50.00	75.00
MOLSON STADIUM TRACK (ONLY)		
Students	$ 15.00	$ 22.00
General	20.00	30.00
WESTON POOL (ONLY)		
Full-time McGill Students	$ 25.00	$ 37.00
McGill Staff	38.00	57.00
General	47.00	70.00
Spouse	33.00	50.00
Children (6-15)	18.00	27.00
DAY PASSES & GUEST FEES		
6 visit pass	$ 22.00	
Day pass gym/pool	$ 5.00 (CHILDREN (6-15) $ 2.00)	
Tennis Guest fee	$ 5.00 per hour	
SPRING SESSION:	May 4 to June 27	
SUMMER SESSION:	June 29 to August 22	

(TENNIS & TRACK MEMBERSHIP EXTENDED TO AUGUST 31)

1. A Spousal membership is available to anyone whose husband/wife has become a gym or tennis member during that session.
2. Children under the age of 14 must join with their parent(s).

For further information, please call 398-7000. ***(all prices includes GST)***

THE TOTAL WORKOUT

The total workout is a high energy, one hour aerobics class. Upbeat music, dynamic instructors and a total body workout, all combining to help get you into shape. Participants should come prepared to sweat!

Tickets go on sale in the lobby of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium 30 minutes before class.

GYMNASIUM MEMBERS:
$1.50/$2.00/class

NON-MEMBERS:
$4.00/class

SCHEDULE
Monday through Friday
5 30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Begins May 4

1992 SPRING AND SUMMER INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST(M/NM*)	NO. WEEKS
SESSION I - MAY 4 TO JUNE 26				
DANCE				
JAZZ I	MON. & WED.	18:00-19:30	$50/$80	7
JAZZ II	MON. & WED.	19:30-21:00	$50/$80	7
SOCIAL	MONDAY	18:30-19:45	$35/$52	7
SOCIAL	MONDAY	19:45-21:15	$35/$52	7
OUTDOOR PURSUITS				
EQUESTRIAN	WEDNESDAY	20:00-21:00	$80/$85	6
	THURSDAY	20:00-21:00	$80/$85	6
	FRIDAY	16:00-17:00	$80/$85	6
	SATURDAY	14:00-15:00	$80/$85	6
	SUNDAY	13:00-14:00	$80/$85	6
ROCK CLIMBING	SATURDAY	07:30-15:30	$70/$75	1
	JUNE 6,1991	Val David		
CYCLING	MAY 16, 17, 18	Ogunquit	$145/150	
	MAY 23	Hemmingford	$40/$45	
HIKING	MAY 16, 17, 18	Camel's Hump	$35/$40	
MARTIAL ARTS				
SHOTOKAN	TUESDAY	19:00-20:30	$35/$55	8
WOMEN'S SELF DEFENCE	WEDNESDAY	17:30-19:00	$35/$55	8
VARIA				
FENCING	TUESDAY	19:00-20:30	$50/$70	8
GOLF	MONDAY	12:00-13:30	$45/$60	6
	TUESDAY	17:30-19:00	$45/$60	6
	TUESDAY	19:00-20:30	$45/$60	6
	WEDNESDAY	18:00-19:30	$45/$60	6
	THURSDAY	17:15-18:45	$45/$60	6
	THURSDAY	18:45-20:15	$45/$60	6
	FRIDAY	12:30-14:00	$45/$60	6
	SATURDAY	09:00-10:30	$45/$60	6
	SATURDAY	10:30-12:00	$45/$60	6
YOGA	THURSDAY	17:30-19:00	$60/$85	8
CPR BASIC	SATURDAY	09:00-16:00	$75/$80	2
	MAY 23 & 30			
CPR RE-CERT	SATURDAY	09:00-16:00	$35/$40	1
	MAY 23			
BASIC FIRST AID	SATURDAY	09:00-16:00	$65/70*	
	MAY 9 & 16		$80/85	
**THOSE HOLDING CURRENT CPR CERTIFICATION*				
FITNESS				
ACTION AEROBICS	TUES. & THURS.	17:30-18:30	$35/$65	7
LOW IMPACT	MON. & WED.	17:15-18:15	$35/$65	7
	TUES. & THURS.	12:00-13:00	$35/$65	7
	TUES. & THURS.	17:30-18:30	$35/$65	7
	TUES. & THURS.	17:30-18:30	$35/$65	7
STAFF AEROBICS*	MON/WED/FRI	12:15-13:15	$55/$85	15
STEP AEROBICS	MON. & WED.	17:00-18:00	$45/$75	7
	TUES. & THURS.	17:30-18:30	$45/$75	7
	TUES. & THURS.	12:00-13:00	$45/$75	7
SUPER STEP AEROBICS	SATURDAY	10:30-12:00	$55/$85	12
SUPER FIT AEROBICS	MON/WED/FRI	17:30-19:00	$50/$80	7
TOTAL WORKOUT	MONDAY	17:30-18:30	$1.50/2/$4	
(pay-as-you-go)	TUESDAY	17:30-18:30	$1.50/2/$4	
	WEDNESDAY	17:30-18:30	$1.50/2/$4	
	THURSDAY	17:30-18:30	$1.50/2/$4	
	FRIDAY	17:30-18:30	$1.50/2/$4	
PERSONAL FITNESS APPRAISAL	BY APPOINTMENT		$45/$55	
INDIVIDUAL WEIGHT TRAINING	BY APPOINTMENT		$25/$35	
**AS OF JUNE 17TH, STAFF AEROBICS WILL BE HELD MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY ONLY.*				
RACQUETS				
SQUASH	MONDAY	17:30-18:30	$35/$45	6
	MONDAY	18:30-19:30	$35/$45	6
	TUESDAY	17:15-18:15	$35/$45	6
	TUESDAY	18:15-19:15	$35/$45	6
TENNIS (INTRO)	MONDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	MONDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	WEDNESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	WEDNESDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	THURSDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	SUNDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	TUES. &THURS.	18:45-20:15	$96/$126	6
TENNIS (INTER)	MONDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	TUESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	WEDNESDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	10:30-12:00	$48/$63	6
	SUNDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	TUES. & THURS.	18:45-20:15	$96/$126	6
TENNIS ADV.	WEDNESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
JR. STARS PROGRAM (6-14 YRS. OLD)	WEDNESDAY	16:00-17:00	$45	8
	SATURDAY	11:00-12:00	$45	8
	SATURDAY	12:00-13:00	$45	8
	SUNDAY	11:00-12:00	$45	8
TENNIS CLINIC	MON. & WED.	18:00-20:00	$42/$52	2
	JUNE 15-24			
	TUES. &THURS.	18:00-20:00	$42/$52	2
	JUNE 16-25			
TENNIS STROKE DAYS *(pay-as-you-go)*	SATURDAY	16:00-17:00	$5/$7	
AQUATICS				
AQUACISES	TUES. & THURS.	13:30-14:15	$23/$53	6
SWIM FIT	WED. & FRI.	13:30-14:15	$21/$51	6
SYNCHRO SWIM	MON. & WED.	19:15-20:15	$23/$53	6
RED CROSS:				
(Green, Grey, White)	SATURDAY	09:00-10:15	$25/$37	5
(Red, Maroon, Blue)	SATURDAY	10:30-11:30	$20/$32	5
(Yellow, Orange)	SATURDAY	10:30-11:30	$16/$28	5
CERTIFICATION COURSE				
RED CROSS LEVEL I "LEADERS"	MAY 4, 5, 6, & 7	EVENINGS	$100-$110	1
ALL CLASSES WILL BE HELD IN WESTON POOL - 5558 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST				
SESSION II • JUNE 29 - AUGUST 14				
DANCE				
JAZZ I	MON. & WED.	18:00-19:30	$50/$80	7
SOCIAL	MONDAY	18:30-19:45	$35/$52	7
	MONDAY	19:45-21:15	$35/$52	7
OUTDOOR PURSUITS				
EQUESTRIAN	WEDNESDAY	20:00-21:00	$80/$85	6
	THURSDAY	20:00-21:00	$80/$85	6
	SATURDAY	14:00-15:00	$80/$85	6
	SUNDAY	13:00-14:00	$80/$85	6
CYCLING	AUGUST 1	Lac Memphremagog	$40/$45	
KAYAKING	JULY 18 &19	Arundel	$180/$185	
VARIA				
GOLF	TUESDAY	17:30-19:00	$45/$60	6
	TUESDAY	19:00-20:30	$45/$60	6
	WEDNESDAY	18:00-19:30	$45/$60	6
	THURSDAY	17:30-19:00	$45/$60	6
FITNESS				
ACTION AEROBICS	TUES. & THURS.	17:15-18:15	$35/$65	7
LOW IMPACT	MON. & WED.	17:30-18:30	$35/$65	7
STEP AEROBICS	TUES. & THURS.	17:30-18:30	$35/$65	7
RACQUETS				
SQUASH	TUESDAY	17:15-19:15	$35/$50	5
	TUESDAY	18:15-19:45	$35/$50	5
TENNIS INTRO	MONDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	WEDNESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	10:30-12:00	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	12:00-13:30	$48/$63	6
	SUNDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	TUES. &THURS.	17:15-18:45	$96/$126	6
	TUES. &THURS.	18:45-20:15	$96/$126	6
TENNIS (INTRO) II	WEDNESDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
TENNIS (INTER)	MONDAY	18:45-20:15	$48/$63	6
	WEDNESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	FRIDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	10:30-12:00	$48/$63	6
	SATURDAY	12:00-13:30	$48/$63	6
	SUNDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	TUES. & THURS.	17:15-18:45	$96/$120	6
	TUES. & THURS.	18:45-20:15	$96/$120	6
TENNIS (ADVANCED)	TUESDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	THURSDAY	17:15-18:45	$48/$63	6
	SUNDAY	09:00-10:30	$48/$63	6
	WED. & FRI.	18:45-20:15	$96/$120	6
JR. STARS PROGRAM (6-14 YRS. OLD)	SUNDAY	10:30-12:00	$45	8
	TUES. & THURS.	16:00-17:00	$90	8
TENNIS STROKE DAYS *(pay-as-you-go)*	SATURDAY	16:00-17:00	$5/$7	

** (N/NM = Members/Non-Members)*

prince®
LET THE GAMES BEGIN.

MEMBERSHIP SALES AND INSTRUCTIONAL REGISTRATION BEGIN
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1992
08:30 HRS
475 PINE AVENUE WEST
INFORMATION: 398-7000 OR 398-7011

Sexual harrassment proposals put on hold

by Fiona McCaw

Student proposals for improving McGill's sexual harrassment procedures are on hold until a survey of the McGill community is completed.

Kelly Gallagher-MacKay, coordinator of the Walk Safe Network, and Students' Society vp university affairs Rosalind Ward-Smith presented their proposals to the Board of Governors' Sexual Harassment review committee two weeks ago.

But the committee decided to wait until a survey of the McGill community had been completed before taking any action, and gave no guarantee that any action would be considered.

Gallagher-MacKay was dissatified with the way students' concerns were treated by the committee.

"I feel very frustrated with the whole committee structure," said Gallagher-MacKay.

"Without that guarantee we feel like we are being put off because we are students and we won't be around to deal with it next year."

Ward-Smith agreed.

"I was disappointed at the way they were not receptive in any way to the idea of a review," said Ward-Smith.

"You can't help but feel that they were just delaying the process."

Sexual harassment assessor Patricia Wells, who also attended the meeting, disagreed. She felt the delay was reasonable.

"After they put their proposals forward they agreed to wait for the results of the survey," said Wells. "I think that's reasonable and they thought it was reasonable. Rosalind Ward-Smith said so in Senate."

Wells said the survey will be mailed to "all members of the McGill community" over the summer. The results are expected in September. At that time the committee (which normally meets only once a year) will reconvene to decide on a plan of action.

Ward-Smith and Gallagher-MacKay said the committee would not have set a meeting for the fall if not for their complaints.

Gallagher-MacKay said the sexual harrassment complaint procedure was innapropriate for several reasons.

One of the major problems is the absence of any advocate for sexual harrassment complainants.

"The result is that the person to whom you are supposed to turn is also your judge, which makes her or him an inadequate counsellor and a dubious advocate," she said.

The students recommended that the the assessor's role be split between two people. One would act as an advocate, the other would assess the case.

They also proposed creating a tribunal that would decide whether to accept or reject the assessor's rec ommendations. Currently the principal makes all final rulings.

Other proposals included public circulation of harrassment procedure guidelines, the elimination of the year time limit for complaints to be filed, and an automatic follow-up to harassment cases insuring that the complainant and the person accused have no further forced contact.

Gallagher-MacKay and members of the Coalition Against Sexual Assault compiled the list of grievances after extensive consultation.

"We got input from people who had been harassed and who had gone through the procedure, people who had been harassed and who had not gone through the procedure, and people who didn't know anything about the procedure," said Gallagher-MacKay.

The proposals to review and change the sexual harrassment grievance procedure were endorsed by Walk Safe, the Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Women's Union, Students' Society, Post Graduate Students' Society, the ombudsperson, employment equity coordinator Honora Shaunessy, and several professors.



DAILY PHOTO: JANINE LUCE

Pat Wells, sexual harrassment assessor.

Morgentaler continues crusade

by Kristen Hutchinson

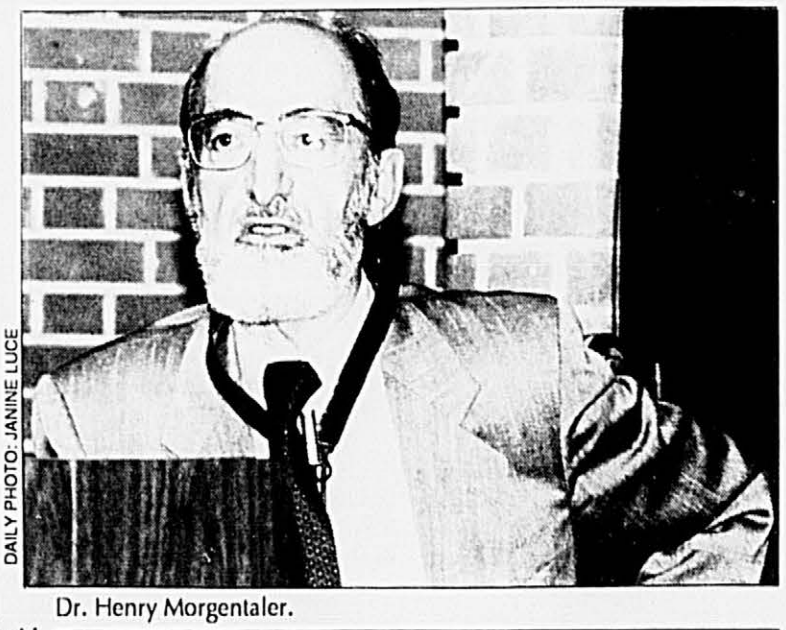
Too many women in Canada have have trouble gaining access to abortion, said Henry Morgentaler during a talk at McGill last week.

"Access to abortion is a woman's right," he said.

Problems of accessibility include funding and distance. Many women must still travel long distances to obtain abortion services.

Only the Ontario and British Columbia governments cover the cost of abortions done in clinics. In provinces which do not provide medicare coverage, women pay between $150 and $500, according to Morgentaler.

"The refusal of provincial governments to pay for clinical abortions is a painful cop-out," he said.



DAILY PHOTO: JANINE LUCE

Dr. Henry Morgentaler.

Morgentaler spoke out against anti-abortion groups who have taken control of hospital boards across Canada in attempt to limit access.

"They are bound by tradition and dogma and are indifferent to the avoidable suffering of women," he said. Refusing abortions to women is to "condemn them to infertility or death" through dangerous illegal abortions.

Morgentaler described the history of abortion legislation in Canada and his efforts to ensure women can easily obtain safe and free abortions.

He has set up abortion clinics across Canada and fought several court cases to ensure that women's right to abortion is protected.

"I am determined to do what I can so women will not have to travel outside their provinces," he said.

The event was leafleted by several anti-abortion activists.

"They call themselves pro-life but they threaten to kill me all the time," said Morgentaler.

The Morgentaler clinic in Montréal can be reached at 351-2522/0380. For local action call the Coaltion Québequois pour le droit à l'avortement libre et gratuit at 866-9941.

Breast cancer tests may be cut for women under 50

by Ita Kendall

Women aged 40 to 50 could suffer if the Québec government limits funding for breast cancer tests.

The government is currently considering a proposal to limit payments for breast x-rays — mammograms — to women over 50 years of age. The decision would save the Québec government $1.6 million in medicare expenditures.

"Why are they starting with women?" said Dr. Donna Cherniak, a Sherbrooke general practitioner. "There are other things they should be looking at to cut cost."

Studies have shown that mammograms are ineffective in women under 50. But some researchers disagree.

"The benefits of mammography are definite for women over 50. The figures are less convincing for women under 50 but I still think mammography is useful for women between the ages of 40 and 50," said Dr. Marvin Rosenbloom, a radiologist at the Clarke Radiology Centre and the Jewish General Hospital.

A nurse, who wished to remain anonymous, also said mammography is useful in diagnosing women under 50. The nurse, who works with women who have breast cancer, said there has been a negative reaction to the possibilty of Québec limiting breast screening.

"A lot of women under fifty have been diagnosed using mammography," she said. "In terms of funding, I don't think enough money is going into breast cancer research."

Quebec should have a proplerly coordinated screening program at locations accessible to women, said Cherniak. "Women are scared and they should be."

Some researchers are worried the Québec government will base its decision on outdated mammography studies. Recent technological developments have made many studies done over the last ten years unreliable.

Such studies should be taken with "a healthy dose of skepticism," said Rosenbloom. "The technology is far superior now, producing much better mammograms with lower radiation levels."

Dr. Anthony Miller is currently compiling data from a study involving 90 000 women across Canada. He said preliminary results from his research do not support mammograms for younger women.

But Miller is working with data from a study spanning 12 years.

Dr. Richard Margolese, director of Oncology at the Jewish General Hospital, said breast cancer is being found increasingly in younger women but not enough for them to call for increased testing.

In the past thirty years, the incidence of breast cancer has risen from one in 20 women to one in nine.

Mammography is not reccomended for women under 40 because their breast tissue is too dense for mammography to be effective. The risk of increased exposure to radiation is also a factor in avoiding the use of mammography on younger women.

The National Breast Screening program was launched four years ago. So far only British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario have breast screening programs.

THE MCGILL DAILY

COMMENT

Lev Miserables

Sometimes it's hard to understand exactly what our student politicians are thinking. A case in point is the recent decision by Council to reject the proposal for a cooperative cafeteria in the Redpath library.

The primary opposition came from Lev Bukhman, the outgoing vp finance. His report, which was both slanderous and misinformed, managed to convince the council to vote against the proposal.

He called the members of the co-op team unprofessional. He said they wouldn't be able to compete with cafeterias run by corporations. He added that Scott's exemplifies efficiency, quality, and service.

Shame on you, Lev. I have never eaten at the Scott's cafeterias, and for good reason. I work in the food service industry, and I have run my own kitchen for no less a corporation than Canadian Pacific Hotels and Resorts.

If I had allowed the levels of cleanliness, preparation and cooking that Scott's does, I would have been fired in short order.

You accused the proponents of the co-op of being inexperienced. They have worked in the Redpath caf, Lev, you haven't.

You claim that economies of scale make corporate food cheaper. How can a profit-oriented corporation top-heavy with management, who have outrageously expensive packaging and marketing possibly provide cheaper food than a non-profit, student-run co-op?

You also stated that the co-op members do not have the capital to make necessary renovations.

What you're doing is comparing apples and oranges. The students are not proposing a profit-oriented, fast food establishment. Their proposal would not require any renovations to the present cafeteria. Nor does it require the large capital expenditures that Scott's made when it waltzed into McGill.

The nature of fast food is high-tech, and purchasing the machinery eats up money.

The main reason for council's rejection of the co-op plan, as you outlined, Lev, is the loss of Redpath as a barganing tool when finding Scott's replacement.

Sorry Lev, but there are more important things than a few bucks or a nice package to present in a boardroom. Now we'll have to suffer through another five years of corporate food service — if the new contractor decides to stay that long.

You say you like Scott's cafeteria food. Some people may like overcooked vegetables, overpriced bagels, old overpackaged fruit and often unreceptive staff, but I and a lot of other student's don't. Maybe that's why Scott's can't make money here.

You asked students to "think with their heads and not with their hearts." I ask you to think with your head, Lev, and not with your ass.

James Forbes



LETTERS

Up in smoke

To the Daily:

Re: "Bullshit hype about clouds printing presses".

While the *Daily* has taken steps to reduce the impact of its publication on the environment, including using recycled newsprint and vegetable-based ink, it has yet to deal with the absurd fact that it produces 14 000 copies each edition.

The large print run is done to create the facade of heightened readership for the *Daily*'s national advertisers.

Newspaper cannot yet be recycled in McGill's waste management program, and with such enormous print-runs, it is the *Daily*, and to a much lesser degree, the *Tribune* (since the *Trib* only comes out weekly) that contribute most to the newprint waste on campus. Virtually every day, untied and unused bundles of *Dailys* are thrown out at McGill, to be burned at the Des Carrieres incinerator. This translates into about 1 million *Dailies* per year, up in smoke.

But even if newspaper could be recycled on campus, the print-run represents enormous waste. We are all going to have to learn to consume less. Is this not an ethic that I have often seen on the pages of this newspaper?

Aaron Freeman
U3

Ed Note: The Trib has a larger circulation (16 000), and runs more pages than the Daily. The number of pages each paper distributes per week, in other words, is roughly similar. The Trib just runs many fewer articles.

What about us?

To the Daily:

We, mainstream, heterosexual but not homophobic, less radical but not less critical, nice, clean cut, good girl-boy next door types, just want to have a nice house in the suburbs, sexually liberal but not exploitive, like to go see movies on a Saturday night or even better go on half price Tuesdays, beer drinking but not averse to mixed drinks, cruising, going to Gert's every night of the weekend after oh say one o'clock after the movie, then going back home the next day after a night which we shouldn't talk about-types would like to have our own issue of the Daily paper thing and we would like to be called: Mainstream, heterosexual but not homophobic....

The Coalition for mainstream, heterosexual but not...

Hail thee our federation

To the Daily,

I would like to congratulate the voting population of McGill for voting in favour of the William Shatner building. I feel that Mr. Shatner has done so much for the reputation of McGill in his work in the U.S. Can you imagine the scope of our actions?

In the future all the Star Trek, and T.J. Hooker conventions will be held in the only bulding in North America named after a prime t.v. and movie star. Now we don't have to fly to campus from home, we can be beamed down and we can look forward to such courses like, "Exploration of Klingon Unfriendly Star-Space 687-101".

I think we should continue this trend of renaming buildings. The Ernest Rutherford Physics Building can be called the Leonard Nimoy Building, while the McIntyre Medical Building can be renamed the McCoy Medical Building (which can be affectionately referred to by future med students as the "Bones" building).

We won't go for an evening out at Gerts, but rather "The Holodeck", where we can enjoy such drinks as "The Rhomulan" or "The Phaser at Stun Level 5". Long life and prosper. (That should become our new motto.)

Anna Choi
Arts U3

Too big for our boots

To the Daily:

I read with utter amazement and dismay the letter of a Mr. A. Safaat which was published on March 16. In his letter, Mr. Safaat makes the outrageous comment that "the doors to McGill are only open to those with the right name and right ideology" and that in order to succeed you must, "hit it off with the Waller, Steinberg and Brecher mafia".

The fact that these three distinguished gentlemen happen to be of the Jewish faith clearly idicates that Mr. Safaat believes that to be hired, let alone prosper in the department of political science one must be of the same faith. This is obviously an an outrageous and blatantly anti-Semitic notion.

To contend that a troika of a few professors, who happen to be Jewish, control the political science department is merely perpetratring long established myths that Jews have a dispropotionate amount of power.

However, if it is not difficult to ascertain where Mr. Safaat developed such a blatantly prejudicial. All he had to do was read the *Daily* on a regular basis. The *Daily* claims that its mandate is to speak up for those groups who do not receive proper coverage in the "mainstream" media.

While in theory this is an extremely laudable goal, the *Daily* has sacrificed the most coveted principle of any publication, the truth. Its coverage of the Middle East has almost exclusively on the plight of the Palestinians. Jewish Israelis are portrayed as ogres who consistently resort to brute force for no apparent reason. No suggestion is ever made to explain their point of view.

Unitl the *Daily* invokes anything resembling "balanced coverage" it will continue to breed such utterly racist remarks. It is ironic that a publication such as the *Daily* which claims to abhor racism has done nothing but help increase the sound of the approaching jack boots which have dogged the Jewish people for centuries.

Lorne Herlin
Arts U2

Too obsessed with sex

To the Daily:

We believe that the McGill *Daily* isn't helping to promote concern for and understanding of women's issues. On the contrary, the *Daily* seems to pride itself on publishing articles, which, by their vulgarity and bad taste, have the opposite effect.

The centerpages of the Women's Week special issues revolved mostly

more letters on page 18

All contents ©1992 Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. The content of this newspaper is the responsibility of the McGill Daily and does not necessarily represent the views of McGill University or the Students' Society of McGill University. Products or companies advertised in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed by David Martin Development Inc., Montréal, Québec. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, Presse étudiante du Québec, Publi-Peq and CampusPlus.

Printed on 100% recycled paper

contributors
Andrew Green, Jon Desbarats, Mike Rottmayer, Ita Kendall, James Forbes, Norman Nawrocki, Maryse Cardin, Jacqueline Witte, Ted Runcie, Wayne Hiltz, Zack Taylor, Chlöe Town, Mike Stamm, Michelle Smith, Michael Brzezinski, Dermod Travis, Mylène Beaulieu, Luc Grenier,

Editorial Offices: 3480 McTavish, room B-03 Montréal, Québec H3A 1X9 telephone (514) 398-6784
Business and Advertising Office: 3480 McTavish, room B-17 Montréal, Québec H3A 1X9
co-ordinating editor: Alex Roslin
co-ordinating news editor: Peter Clibbon
news editors: Kristen Hutchinson, Fiona McCaw, Dave Ley
features editor: Robin LeBaron
layout and design co-ordinators: —
daily français: Natasha Blanchet-Cohen
photo editor: Katerina Cizek
culture editor: Dan Robins, Kate Stewart
liason editor: Susan Vivian
Daily fax: (514) 398-8318
business manager: Marian Schrier
telephone (514) 398-6790
advertising managers: Boris Shedov, Olga Kontozissi
telephone (514) 398-6791
advertising layout and design: Rob Costain

FRAT BOYS

will be frat boys

IT WAS HER FIRST FRATERNITY PARTY at the small liberal arts college in the eastern U.S which she was attending. The beer flowed freely and she had much more to drink than she had planned.

It was hot and crowded, and the party spread out all over the house, so when three men asked her to go upstairs, she went with them. They took her into a bedroom, locked the door and began to undress her.

Groggy with alcohol, her feeble protests were ignored as the three men raped her. When they finished, they put her in the hallway, naked, locking her clothes in the bedroom.

Events like this one continue to occur in fraternities in the United States, in Canada and even here at McGill.



DAILY PHOTO: CHRIS KRALIK

Demonstration in front of Phi Delta Theta on University and Milton, after (allaged) rape incident.

Institutionalised gang rape at fraternities

Fraternity Gang Rape: Sex, Brotherhood and Privilege on Campus
Peggy Reeves Sanday
New York University Press, 1990



DISTURBING sexist, racist and homophobic incidents involving fraternities have been documented before. But in a recent book, *Fraternity Gang Rape: Sex, Brotherhood and Priviledge on Campus*, author Peggy Reeves Sanday, focusses on the sexual attitudes fraternities develop and support.

Sanday uses ethnographic methods, including two years of interviews and investigative research by her and other students, to look at how male bonding and other rituals end up encourging and condoning sexual conquests and gang rape.

The issue of gang rape came to Professor Sanday's attention when Laurel, a woman in her class, was raped by six men at a weekly frat party. Laurel had drank and taken a large amount of drugs the evening of the rape. She was most likely drifting in and out of consciousness when she was raped by the six men.

The events which led up the rape cases Sanday studied were often similar to those described above. A young woman, often drunk or high, is taken to a room. She may or may not agree to have sex with one man. She then passes out, or is too weak or scared to protest, and a train of men have sex with her.

During a six year span in the 80s, feminist scholar Bernice Sanders documented 75 cases of gang rape at American universities. The majority occured at frat parties.

Fraternity members call gang rape "pulling train" or "gang bangs", because one man follows after another.

"Pulling train" is a form of male bonding, Sanday argues, which publically legitimizes male heterosexuality and converts women into objects of scorn and abuse.

According to Sanday, the frat party atmosphere can easily led to violence against women. Women often get in free to frat parties where heavy drinking is the norm.

Frat posters may imply that women pay for the booze with sex. One poster described by Sanday depicted a scantily clad woman with a frat dog tugging at the bottom of her bikini.

"Parties help men find a willing sexual partner. Many men say they look for drunk women and encourage women at parties to drink," said one frat senior interviewed by Sanday.

"The whole idea is that they (women) come cheap," said another frat member.

"I don't need to see them again unless I want to."

Some frats describe women using a ranking system, according to Sanday. At one frat, women at parties are given different coloured stickers to wear which indicate how "easy" they are.

"The brothers marked women who came to their parties with something called power dots." said Amy, a woman who frequently attended frat parties until she was raped.

"You were based on how easy you were... I think the dots helped to mark women for other men so they would know where to start."

According to Sanday, frat members define women in exclusively sexual terms. Women who are unresponsive to sexual advances are called "icicles". The women the frat members have sex with are referred to as "sluts", "cunts", "cracks", and "wenches". If a woman appears sexually receptive she "is looking to get fucked" and/or "is setting herself up."

Ritualized abuse

Alice, a woman who lived in a frat for a summer and frequently attended frat parties, said, "It was as if the men gained power and position in the group at the expense of the women they slept with."

Frat members engage in a practice called "riffing" in which they try to get sex from women in exchange for alcohol and a good time. They talk, dance and drink with women in hopes of having sex with them. "Party sex," Sanday writes, "is the glue that binds the brothers to the fraternity body."

One prominent American frat ritual is the circle dance, which mimicks a gang rape.

"The brothers dance around in a circle and as the song near its end, all the brothers pile on top of each other in an explosive heap," said Anna, who dated a frat member. She interpreted the dance as a fraternity bonding ritual in which a loss of control is celebrated.

Frat members bragged that they had sex with Laurel several times after the incident, and included the event in their account of the week's events. Sanday writes that frat members commonly keep extensive accounts of the women they have raped or had sex with.

"The brothers were good to me the summer I lived at the house and yet I guess I knew all along that they were capable of gang rape," said Alice.

"Working out a yes": frat boys define consent

Of the many frat members Sanday interviewed during her two years of interviews, several discussed how they would achieve what they considered to be consent.

"You know she means no the first time, but the third time she could say no all night and you know she doesn't mean it," said one frat boy. "No always means no at the moment, but there might be other ways of working a yes out."

A "yes" is "worked out" by dancing, plying the woman with alcohol and talking to her, according to frat members. One frat boy described "working out a yes" not as coercion, but as a form of seduction.

In all the documented cases of gang rape, the brothers insisted the women involved had consented to having sex with a series of men. They did not believe that the fact these women were drunk and disabilited altered their ability to consent.

> **When I'm older and turning grey, I'll only gang bang once a day.**
> ***— American college fraternity ditty, from around 1983***

"According to their story, Laurel was not raped because no one forced her," said Anna.

"They believe when a man initates sexual behaviour with a woman, her state of mind is irrelevant. If she does not resist sexual advances, her lack of resistance is interpreted as willing acquiescence."

U.S. law states that if a woman is incapable of consent, any sexual activity with her is legally classified as rape. A woman is incapable of consent if she is unconscious, mentally deranged or deficient, or intoxicated.

The frat members insist that women "ask for it". Alice said frats believe "consent is given by the very act of coming to the party and getting drunk."

One frat boy said of Laurel's rape: "She wanted it. So, what did you expect us to do?"

Rape becomes justified by frat members as the uncontrollable nature of male sexuality. The frat members insist they are unable to control their sexual urges when drunk.

They also believed "gang bangs" are part of normal sexual behaviour.

Frats at McGill

Cases of rape have also occured here at McGill. Many believe frat parties continue to be a dangerous

continued on page 18

by Kristen Hutchinson

Cover-ups, secret deals and the S.Q.

It almost seemed like a case for the famed television coroner, "Quincy".

Plot: did Gaston Harvey "choke to death on his own vomit or did a blow to his head contribute to his death," as read the conclusions of two different coroners.

That was the dilemma facing the Québec government following the second autopsy on Harvey's body. A third and supervised autopsy was authorized which concluded Harvey died because of a "blood clot on his throat which led to cardiac arrest."

But not one of the autopsies stated what most Québecers already suspected: that the province's police force — the Sûreté du Québec — bludgeoned Harvey to death as he picketed the Manoir Richelieu during its infamous 1986 strike.

By Dermod Travis

Harvey's death was a turning point in what was already becoming one of the darkest chapters in Québec's volatile labour history.

The episode would end with one protester's death and four union officals in jail following a series of hotel bombings. It brought about revelations that a senior union official had been a paid police informer since the 70s. It also marked the beginning of the end for one provincial cabinet minister, and a promotion for the head of the S.Q.

Raymond Malenfant, a key Québec Liberal Party supporter, purchased the Manoir Richelieu from the Québec government shortly following Robert Bourassa's 1986 return to power.

Malenfant paid $555,555.55 for the Hotel and its 140 hectares of golf course, tennis courts and land.

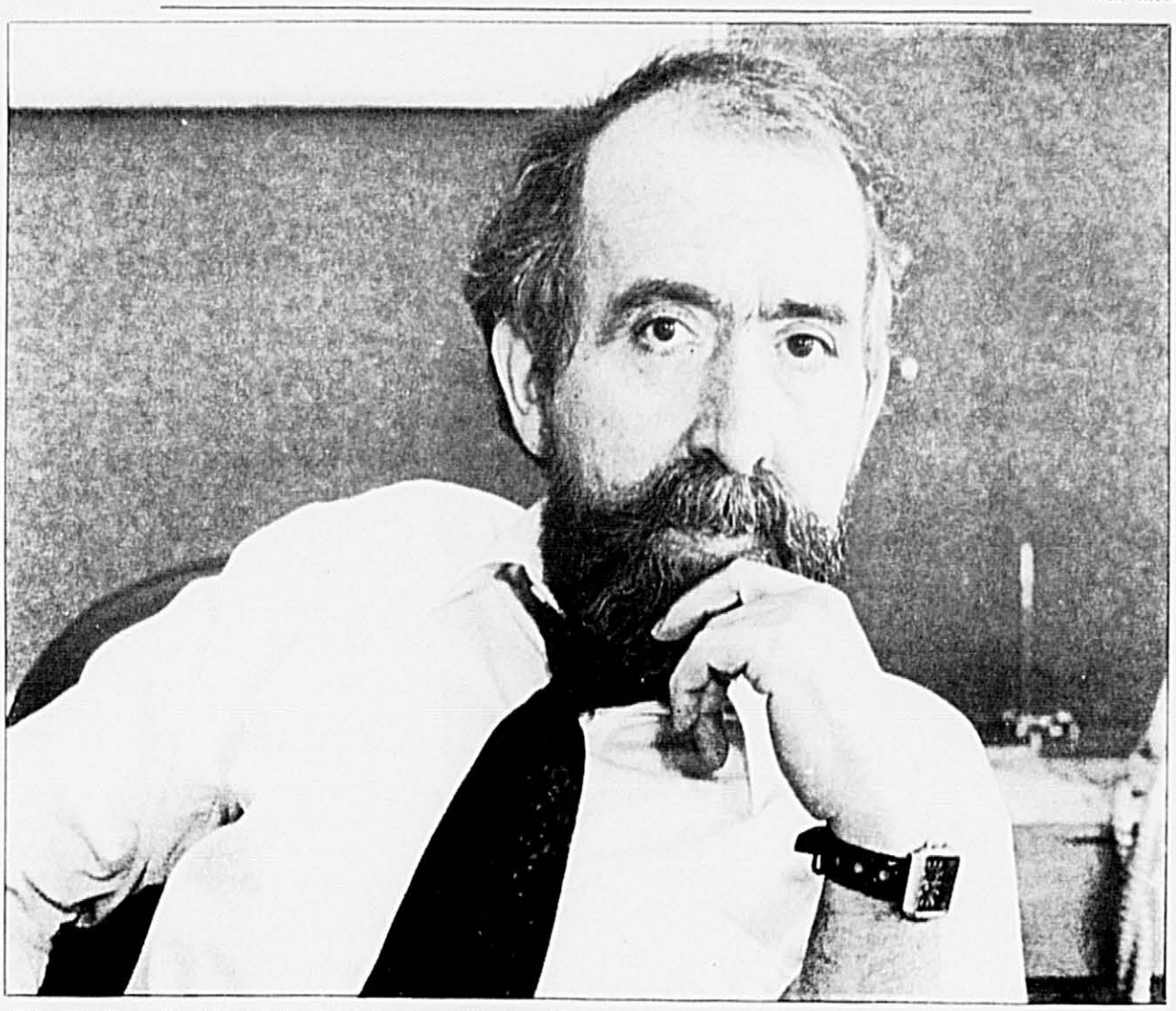
Malenfant's management resulted in the first crisis for what was suppose to be the new, clean Bourassa. This time though, the premier was determined not to have a repeat of the crises and scandals that culminated in his humiliating political defeat in 1976.

For many, the only difference between the old and new Bourassa had little to do with cleanliness, but rather a newfound cleverness to make political problems go away.

The Richelieu strike was Bourassa's first chance to practice his new art on a rapidly exploding situation.

Following his purchase, Malenfant refused to negotiate a contract with his new workers, or even recognize the rights of the former union — despite urgings from Tourism minis-

While the government was aware of potential labour problems, it did not stop the sale while it had the chance.



Gérard LaRose, President of the Confederation of National Trade Union(CNTU).

Backroom deal

Allegations of a deal or cover-up have persisted for years. The controversy has centred on the lengthy confrontation between S.Q. head Jacques Beaudoin and Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) head Gérard Larose.

According to some observers, the deal cleared a senior CNTU official of criminal charges. The government also got to keep under wraps the S.Q.'s conduct and internal operations, which had suddenly been thrown open to public scrutiny.

A key player in the events surrounding the strike, who spoke to the *Daily* on condition of anonymity, is positive some sort of deal was struck.

"Following the strike, I was served with a subpeona. But I was also told that I would never have to testify because a deal was in the works, and there would never be a trial," said the source.

The *Daily* has learned that one of the key parts to the deal included an agreement that six union officials, charged with a number of hotel bombings, would plead guilty.

For those high government and union officials involved in crafting the deal, it was critical that certain matters never be raised publically in court. Certain circumstances involving the bombings could be highly embarrassing to the government and the union.

Shortly following the agreement, CNTU representatives Arsène Henry, Gérard Theriault, Raynold Tardif and Guy Boisvert, who had pleaded not guilty to participating in the bombings, reversed their pleas.

Allegedly in return for their cooperation, following their sentencing, each continued to receive CNTU salaries while in jail.

While the charges were serious, each had a solid defense. Their case would have centered on the role of CNTU official Marc André Boivin — the government's double agent.

Police spy

Boivin was the reason why the government was running scared. During the Manoir Richelieu strike, Radio-Canada reporter Normand Lastair disclosed that Boivin, in addition to his $30 000 union salary, was working for both the S.Q. and the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (CSIS).

Boivin and his brother pleaded guilty for their roles in the bombings at the Ste-Foy and Chicoutimi Universal motels, and for their involvement in plots to bomb Universal motels in Drummondville and Montréal.

In a startling admission, Boivin testified that prior to the bombings that he had "briefed the S.Q. on the plots." It was an admission that offered CNTU officials Henry, Theriault, Tardif and Boisvert with the perfectly legitimate defense of entrapment.

Boivin's activities as a double agent were unclear. CSIS and the S.Q. claimed his role was not to spy on unions, but rather to report on criminal elements that might exist within the labour movement. Whether this included inciting others to commit criminal acts is unknown. Boivin did not publically reveal his role.

However, Paule Gauthier, a Québec City lawyer who served on the CSIS monitoring board in 1987 said "while Boivin was not specifically assigned to monitor the labour movement, it might have happened through various circumstances."

Beaudoin's obsession

But away from the glare of public attention, another aspect of the strike was unfolding. It was a war declared by S.Q. head Jacques Beaudoin on CNTU head Gérard Larose.

Beaudoin was in a fury over the public relations beating Larose was inflicting on his force following the death of Gaston Harvey.

According to a high-level government source who also spoke on the condition of anonymity: "After the strike, a fight broke out between Beaudoin and Larose that lasted for months. Beaudoin was determined to charge Larose."

Systematically, Beaudoin siezed CNTU files in his search for evidence for union wrongdoing. The siezures took place over a nine-month period, without the authorization or knowledge of Beaudoin's political superiors according to former Québec Solicitor-General Gérard Latulippe.

Despite the fact charges were never laid, Beaudoin was allegedly successful. According to another *Daily* source, "the S.Q. had Larose by the balls." Larose was never charged.

Politics plays role

But another agenda, involving political needs and realities, was at work during the strike.

The minister reponsible for keeping Beaudoin in check, Solicitor-General Latulippe, bacame a casualty of the deal. Under a cloud of conflict of interest charges, Latulippe was forced to resign in June 1987.

Current S.Q. head Robert Lavigne does not deny the force may have assisted in bringing down the reform-minded Latulippe. "The premier of the cabinet may have asked us for information on Latulippe," he told the *Globe and Mail* last summer.

Following the Richelieu strike, Latulippe introduced a sweeping reform package for the S.Q., primarily to introduce some accountability to the force. His resignation, however, insured the S.Q. could continue with its old ways.

By his own admission, Latulippe's silence on the circumstances leading to his downfall was bought and paid for through continued government employment.

"As long as I work for the government, I have no comment to make on the circumstances leading to my resignation," Latulippe told the *Daily*.

He currently resides in Mexico City, where he is Québec's Agent-General.

Following questioning last month in the National Assembly, the government refused to hold an inquiry on whether the S.Q. demanded the dismissal of a cabinet minister it feared and disliked.

Despite Beaudoin's obsession with Larose, he too was not forgotten by the deal's crafters. Shortly following Latulippe's resignation, Beaudoin was appointed Deputy-Minister of Public Security. This was the first time a S.Q. head had been moved into the highest rankings of the public service.

As for Larose, he was never charged and his opinion towards the S.Q. and Bourassa's government changed overnight. The man who had called for charges against certain S.Q. officers fell strangely quiet.

Larose, who had been the target of one of the most viscious campaigns carried out by the S.Q., was rehabilitated by the man who knew the meaning of rehabilitation, Robert Bourassa. In 1990, Bourassa appointed Larose to the Bélanger-Campeau Commission on Québec's future.

Have your
GRADUATION
PHOTO done at
EATON
The Portrait Studio



- Fast service — Labs on the premises
- Black & white/Colour photos available
- Get one free 5'x7' colour portrait
- Passport photos also available

EATON
Downtown, 9th floor
284-8811
Appointments available today

VITAMINS • NUTS • FRUITS • BEAUTY PRODUCTS • SOAPS • CEREALS • ETC •

FRENCO VRAC

ALIMENTS NATUREL. HERBES et ÉPICES

10% OFF WITH THIS COUPON
Minimum purchase of $15.00,
excluding newspapers, dairy products.
Offer expires May 2, 1992

Mon: to Wed.: 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Thurs. & Fri.: 8 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Sat. & Sun.: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.
3985 St-Laurent
Mtl. 285-1319

1991-92 in review

The student movement in neutral

by Dave Ley

Québec's turbulent student movement ended another academic year as the two major provincial federations continued to fight for pre-eminence.

The Association National des Etudiantes et Etudiants du Québec (ANEEQ), the oldest and most militant student federation, held its Montréal regional caucus last Wednesday. Its rival, the conservative Fédération Etudiante Universitaire du Québec (FEUQ) met with its CEGEP counterpart (FECQ) to plan strategies for next year.

Many in the student movement lament the disunion in the movement at a time when rising tuition fees and soverignty questions pose a number of problems for students.

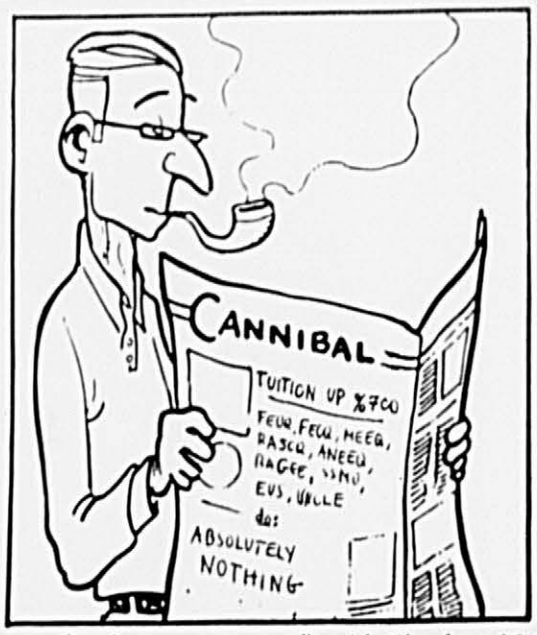
"All students have the same problems," said Michel Sardi, general secretary of the Université de Montréal's student federation (which is a member of FEUQ). "But it's difficult for them to come together when the politicians and different associations keep students divided."

FEUQ and ANEEQ differ widely on strategy with each organization spending much of their time lambasting the other. ANEEQ's more traditional and militant tactics to lobby the government — including demonstrations and strikes — have been criticized by FEUQ as outdated and ineffective.

Yesterday, ANEEQ held a demonstration in Québec against the government's decision to discuss tuition fees for Cegep students.

FEUQ, a more conservative organization, has been denounced by ANEEQ for what they see as collaboration with the government. ANEEQ has been particularly critical of FEUQ's support of the government's recent tuition fee hike.

"FEUQ is the death of the student movement," said Claude Rioux, vp external for Université du Québec à Montréal's Arts and Sciences students' association (a member of ANEEQ). "McGill's pullout gives a message to FEUQ and gives confidence to the fact that there is an alternative to FEUQ's conservative agenda."



FEUQ has defended its record, saying Québec's political climate has changed, as well as the needs of students. Cooperation rather than confrontation is needed with the government, they argue. FEUQ also claims ANEEQ's policy of supporting zero tuition is both unrealistic and counterproductive.

"The student movement has had a major ideological shift," said Sardi. "Students want that change reflected. Utopian and idealistic goals such as zero tuition are nice, but unrealistic. We must realize that times have changed and the student movement must change with it."

Parlez-vous English?

With a vote on Québec sovereignty coming up this fall, concerns have been raised over the role of anglophone students in the student movement.

With McGill's pull-out of FEUQ, two referenda on FEUQ membership at Bishop's University which failed to reach quorum, and Concordia's students' association's lack of participation in ANEEQ, there is presently no anglophone undergraduate involvement in either student federation.

"McGill's withdraw from FEUQ might maybe be a good thing. It will give McGill and other anglophone students a chance to take a step back and re-examine their role," said Eugenio Bolongaro, president of Québec's post-graduate students' federation (RACSQ). "It's a very important time in the student movement right now for anglophone students."

ANEEQ general-secretary Julie Gervais said anglo students have an important role to play in the student movement, especially in the midst of the soveriegnty debate.

"It doesn't matter if your french, english, spanish or whatever," she said. "All student have similar concerns in fighting for educational issues."

CoupeBizzarre



STUDENT SPECIALS
AVAILABLE ALL DAY SUNDAYS
Jimi Imij
169 Duluth E.
843-3433

NEWS BRIEFS

Scandal bloody scandal

The *Daily's* Women's Week series was supposed to get a Students' Society award for best publication. But at the annual awards banquet, the student handbook received the honour.

Councillors decided the award would be given to both the student handbook and the *Daily's* Women's Week series, according to clubs reps Andrea Hill and Sohee Ahn.

But when council convened to award the prizes, no mention of Women's Week was made. Outgoing vp internal Alex Johnston said that Women's Week was supposed to receive an honorable mention. "The award was not presented because no one from the *Daily* showed up to receive it," said Johnston.

Coordinators of the Women's series Kristen Hutchinson and Susan Vivian said they were not contacted by anyone from Students' Society, and knew nothing of the award.

Ahn pointed out that being present at the banquet was not a valid reason to receive the award.

"This doesn't make any sense, no one from the handbook was there either," said Ahn.

Johnston later reversed her position. "The handbook made a profit (for Students' Society) and the Women's Week issues didn't. There was never any mention of it receiving an award," said Johnston.

Arts rep Chantal Thomas disagreed with Johnston's decision. "Her decision is high arbitrary and undemocratic," she said. "It is her responsibility to come up with a valid reason. Her failure to do so implies following a personal agenda."

Hill, Ahn and Hutchinson agreed profitability was not the best way to judge the excellence of a publication.

-James Forbes

University can continue to pollute

A student group demanding McGill withdraw its investments from companies which do environmental damage has received an answer from the university's social responsibility committee.

That answer is "No."

The Environmental Strategies Preparation (ESP), a student environmental group, had sent a letter to the Board of Governor's Committee to Advise on Social Responsibility in February. The group asked the committee to review McGill's financial holdings and withdraw investments from companies that "directly or indirectly... contaminate, disrupt, or destroy the water, air, and soil."

Offending investments mentioned by ESP's letter included shares in Alcan, Shell Canada, General Electric and 500 000 dollars in Hydro Québec bonds.

The committee's letter of reply, dated March 26, said ESP's demands were beyond the scope of the committee's mandate. It also stated that ESP was not recognised by the university committee as a legitimate group.

ESP general secretary Patrick Burkart maintained that the group's concerns were within the committee's mandate. He said ESP would continue to lobby the university to divest from environmentally irresponsible companies.

— by Fiona McCaw

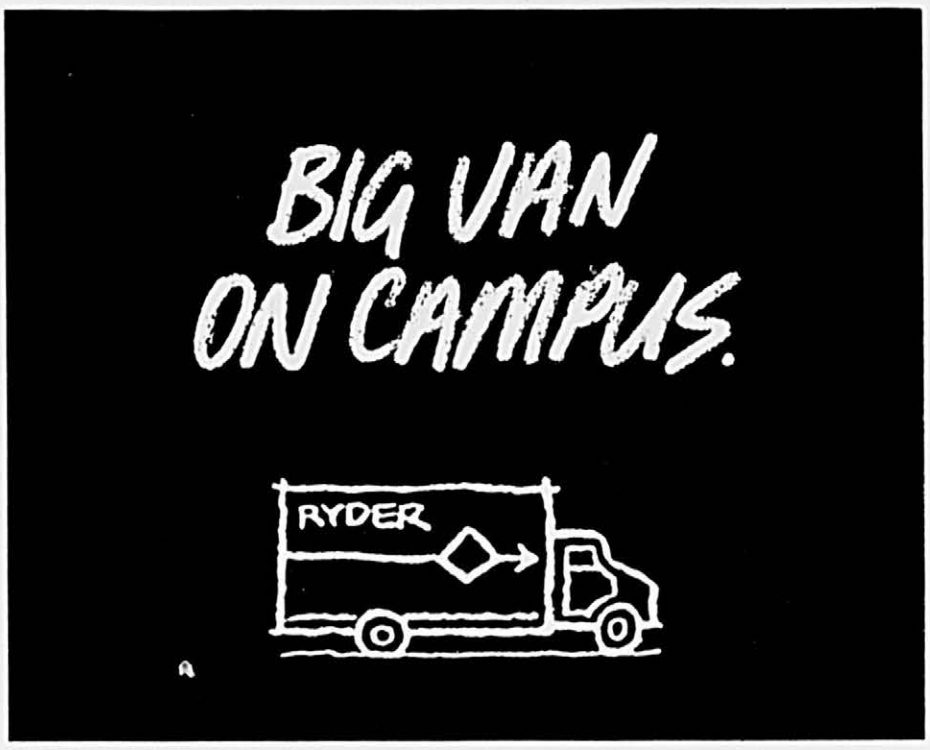
MADE TO MEASURE SHIRTS
2 FOR 1
(Pay NO Tax)
Satisfaction guaranteed
CHEMISES MALIBU
1435 Bleury
in Lobby
285-2854



T R I G
c o i f f u r e
SPECIAL
for full time students
All year long
• Women $28 • Men $ 18
Regular Perms, Colours,Highlights: 20% off
1442 SHERBROOKE O. • 2nd floor • **286-9275**

CLINIQUE MEDICALE METRO-MEDIC CENTRE-VILLE
2121 St. Mathieu
Montréal: 932-2122
(corner de Maisonneuve West) GUY
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK With or Without Appt.
SPECIALTIES:
• General Doctor • Gynecology • Varicose Veins
• Surgery • Allergy • Obesity
• Dermatology • STD • Others

PREPARATION COURSES FOR
GMAT/LSAT
GRE/DAT
SAT
MCAT
MEDICAL LICENSING EXAMS
SPEED READING
TOEFL
NCLEX
KAPLAN
STANLEY H. KAPLAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER LTD
550 Sherbrooke St. W., #380
(514) 287-1896



10% off with student ID
It's easy to spot the big movers on campus. In fact, our bright yellow colours appear regularly every spring and fall. Here's why.
Ryder can help with everything from wardrobe cartons to packing tape, plus *10% discount on local and one-way moves* upon presentation of your student card.
Our late-model trucks are easy to drive, and there's plenty of room to share with friends.
For starters, call Ryder now for our free 28-page movers guide.
You'll be amazed how educational it is.
332-1000
RYDER
WE'RE THERE AT EVERY TURN.
For the Ryder location nearest you, check the Yellow Pages under Truck Rental and Leasing.

Obtain A U S A CPA Certificate

Your four-year degree, or equivalent, may qualify you immediately.

TORONTO ACCOUNTANT RECEIVES "HIGH DISTINCTION" AWARD

We are very proud to announce that our former student, **LUIS GOMILLA**, a 1982 graduate of the University of Philippines, ranked among the **top 100+** in the USA, out of 70,000+ candidates for the November 1990 exam. He was presented with the national "ELIJAH WATT SELLS AWARD" in the state of Illinois. Mr. Gomilla attended our Toronto classes. Early results from the Nov 91 exam reflect 3 more probable award winners from Toronto and Montreal.

Overall, the pass rate of our Canadian students was very high.

USA Citizenship or Residency Is Not Required

Be Ready for the New Canada/USA Free Trade Act by increasing your knowledge of USA accounting principles, auditing standards, tax law and business law

Classes Starting In June • Toronto and Montreal

For more than 35 years, we've helped over 160,000 students pass the CPA exam. The Becker work and remember teaching system is the reason for our success.

Call Today To Receive Information About the USA CPA Exam, and How to Attend 7 of the First Regular Classes Without Obligation:

BECKER CPA REVIEW

Call (collect) Becker CPA Review telephone number: Montreal: (514) 625-5348 • Toronto: (416) 594-2416 or fax: (716) 681-0284

Fighting racism within the force

by Ted Runcie

"As little as twenty-five years ago, a Black police officer couldn't arrest a white person caught in the act of commiting a crime," said Reginald Hampton, a Black police officer from Washington D.C., This basic and essential function of policing was still being denied to some police officers — on the basis of their race — at a time when most McGill undergraduates were leaming to walk and speak.

To counter this discrimination and other cases of institutional racism within the justice system, Black police officers in the U.S. joined together in 1972 to form the National Black Police Association.

Discrimination against Black police officers has taken many forms over the years. Possibly the most noticeable area of discrimination is in the recruitment process.

Several years ago, according to Reginald Hampton of the U.S.-based National Black Police Association (NBPA), police departments in the U.S. announced they were hiring "minorities" in proportions representative of the local population.

This much was true. Blacks and other "minorities" made up 30 to 40 per cent of the new people hired by the departments.

But the police department then released many of the newly hired officers, Hampton said. The Association discovered that due to racially biased screening processes, 80 to 90 per cent of officers released were members of ethnic "minorities".

Reasons given for the releases included: "The candidate had flat feet", or "The candidate had hammer toes".

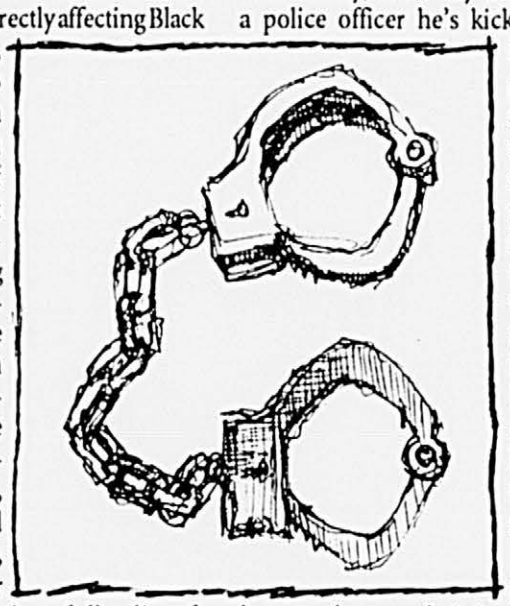
Such blatent racism still exists today. In New York, a recent police report claimed: "Blacks are not psychologically able to handle policework."

Founding of an umbrella group

Many local and state Black police oranizations go back to 1945, when Black police officers first started to appear in the racially segregated United States. These groups waged long and determined fights for equity in the recruiting, hiring, and promotion of Black police officers.

But it was not unitl 1972, with the founding of the National Black Police Association (NBPA), that these issues were pushed into the national arena.

The Association did not confine itself to issues directly affecting Black police officers, according to Hampton, a Washington D.C. delegate of the NBPA. It also took on improving relations between police and American Black Communities, police corruption, police brutality, racial discrimmination, and the need for ethnic sensitization of all police offers.



In Los Angeles last year when the L.A. Police Department viciously brutalized Rodney King, the NBPA was very involved in establishing the legal fund which took the case to court on behalf of the battered man and his family.

Community mistrust of police

Affirmative hiring policies have often been suggested as ways to improve relations between police and "minority" communities. But not surprisingly, given their racist history, most forces across America have balked at implementing equitable hiring practices.

Almost every department across North America has claimed that their organization can't find "qualified" Black people, or Black people who are interested in becoming police officers.

One solution to these problems, is to point out to the police those people who are qualified and who do want to become police officers, said Hampton.

But Hampton acknowledges that many young Black people are turned away from the idea of becoming police officers.

"One of the reasons law enforcement is not an attractive career possibility to many minorities is because of how it looks to them; how it treats them."

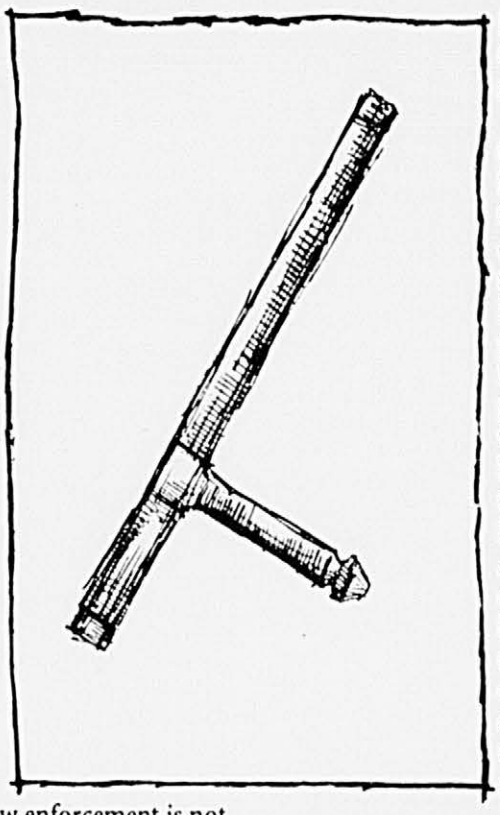
"If you live in a certain part of the community, and every time you see a police officer he's kicking your hind parts across the street like shit, you're not going to want to work for that Police Department," Hampton suggests.

"The police have to clean up their image."

Hampton thinks, however, that Black people need to get comfortable with the idea of having Black police officers. "We must go to high schools and develop the idea to young people", Hampton said. "Then we must go to the colleges (and universities) and talk to the Black students about the need to have Blacks and other minorities in the 'forces'."

"Finally, we must go to our community and discuss the need for security."

All of this has to be done by the Black Community.



"White folks don't know how to talk compassionately to Black people, just as Black people wouldn't know how to talk to Native Americans," Hampton said. "They don't understand the community."

Keeping checks on police

According to Hampton, the Community needs to keep reevaluating what police forces are doing, and how police actions are in lines with the needs of the Community.

To support citizen control over and dialogue with police, the NBPA holds annual workshops nationwide, Hampton said. The workshops encourage Black groups to meet amongst themselves, and with the community at large to develop a concrete idea of how Black people should be treated under the law.

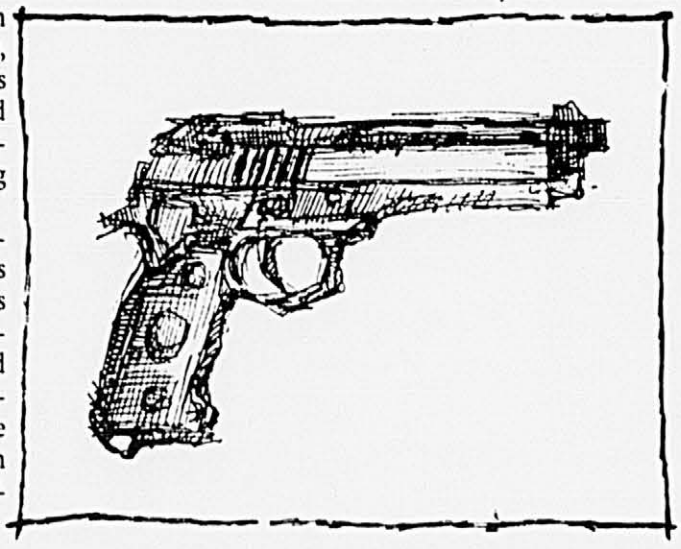
When the Community knows what it needs, it must build its legal, economic, and political arsenals to deal with crises; crises like the murder by police of Marcellus François.

Hampton said the NBPA warns people against taking matters into their own hands. Instead, he said, the Association suggests people use the few legal opportunities available to them.

People must know and use their rights. The right to deny a police officer without a search warrant permission to enter one's home would have been useful to the victims of Lt. Pablo Palacio, for example.

Palacio, a police officer infamous for corruption and brutality, was brazen enough to illegally enter houses of the residents of Little Burgundy on national television.

Effective resistence to police racism will involve cooperation and planning by Black Community groups, as well as other ethnic minorities in Montreal. Hampton has been invited to Montréal to counsel both Black groups and the MUC Police, to further this activity.



No movement in Montréal

The human rights record of Canadian police forces is just as bad as their American counterparts.

"The Montreal Urban Community Police wants, conscientiously and objectively, to reflect Montreal's ethnic and cultural diversity amongst its ranks," John Dalzell, director of communications for the Montréal Urban Community (MUC) police, told the *Daily*:

Yet *total* visible minorities still account for only 0.75 per cent of the MUC police force, while the Black population *alone* amounts to nearly 4 per cent of Montreal's population.

Equitable hiring is one of the first steps the police can take. Quebec's Ligue des Droits et Libertés' fully supports affirmative action programs, and has given the MUC police several reform proposals recommending affirmative action.

But Ligue spokesperson Dominique Leclerq said "affirmative action (alone) is not sufficient to better relations between the police and minority groups."

And Reginald Hampton of America's Black Police Association agrees that Black policemen don't guarantee fair treatment of Black people under the law.

Hampton said during his career as a police officer he has had to blow the whistle on several Black police officers who had adopted the white policemen's way of dealing with Black people.

To improve relations between police and the Black community, a more thorough education process within police ranks is also necessary, many say.

"It's necessary to educate police officers so they better understand minority communities," said Leclerq.

Leif Hamilton of the Black Coalition Council of Quebec believes that police education, and control of police corruption, could alter the way police officers deal with Black people in Montreal for the better.

But all the talk by the MUC and other Montréal groups about policy has not yet resulted in positive changes.

Montréal's police's employment equity program was only established in 1991, while other Canadian cities had similar programs five or ten years ago.

When questioned about the police force's lack of response, Dalzell replied that an employment equity program was not necessary until five years ago.

Right now the Montreal police's "conscientious" efforts to reflect minorities amongst its numbers can be seen mostly in terms of the number of Black youth killed or harassed by its officers.

Their efforts can only be seen in terms of the deaths of men like Marcellus François; or in terms of the unsubstantiated shadow cast on his reputation by the police in the television documentary "Black and Blue"; or in terms of their constant harassment of his widow.

Black officers in the MUC force won't change the relations between police and community overnight. But if Black groups in Montreal can force the MUC to begin to represent the population they deal with, it will be a step in the right direction.

—by Ted Runcie

Con U. injuncts new elections

by Lucy Niro

MONTREAL (CUP) — If Concordia students try to plough ahead with re-elections at their Students' Association this week, they'll face contempt of court charges.

Recently-elected Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) co-presidents Charlene Nero and Phil Toone and six members of the CUSA board of directors went to Québec Superior Court on Monday. They obtained a temporary injunction preventing CUSA from holding new elections — at least for now.

CUSA elections in February were contested due to alleged irregularities in the ballot-count.

Lana LaFort, CUSA arts and science director and one of the six directors who went to court to get the injunction, said she felt better with the court's decision.

"Although I'll feel much better on (April) 15th, when this vindication becomes definite, the temporary injunction makes me feel vindicated," she said.

"There have been false statements and innuendos that I ran an unclean campaign. I said before that I ran a clean campaign and I believe Charlene and Phil ran a clean campaign. And the courts feel the same way," said LaFort.

The injunction was specifically aimed at 13 people who decided at an illegal meeting of the former board of directors on March 31 that CUSA would hold new elections between April 7 and 9 to replace February's controversial elections. Their decision stemmed from ongoing allegations of electoral fraud.

But Justice J. L. Léger granted the claimants a temporary injuction which will expire on April 15. Nero and Toone will then go back to court for a permanent injuction.

Meanwhile Concordia student Ken Huck, who ran against Nero last year, has been referring to himself as the chief returning officer — even though he isn't. In his home answering machine message, Huck said, "This is the office of the Concordia University Students' Association's chief returning officer. We are holding and elections this week on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, April 7th, 8th, and 9th. Please leave your name and number and we will get back to you within two hours. Bye."

Huck would not return telephone calls.

Nero said she, Toone and the six directors will seek legal counsel if anyone tries to defy the injunction. But Jarno Makkonen, who resigned last Wednesday as engineering and computer science director, said most members of the old board have no intention of being brought up on contempt of court charges.

Makkonen said three directors may defy the order. "I understand those people will try to fight this with whatever means at their disposal," said Makkonen.

"They have the option of contesting the injuction on April 15, filing a counter-injunction, or going to the inspector general of financial institutions to file a complaint and have the inspector investigate CUSA and CUSAcorp." CUSAcorp is CUSA's commercial division.

But Makkonen said regardless of which side wins, going to court was inevitable. "Seeing as no side was able to garner enough moral authority in the eyes of students, (legal action) was the next logical step. No matter which side started it."

Centre Communautaire Gais Lesbiennes Montreal

Tél: (514) 528-8424
Fax: (514) 528-9708

Si tu veux en savoir plus sur la communauté, ses nombreux services et également participer à de nouvelles activitées, viens nous voir au CCGLM.

1355 Ste-Catherine est, 2e étage
(en haut du Café Bloc)
(nous avons aussi besoin de bénévoles!)

Restaurant
McGILL Pizza
SUPER SPECIALS!
Order 4 Pizzas (any size) pay for 3
2 medium all dressed pizzas $15.95
2 spaghetti or rigatoni (meat sauce) $9.95
Taxes included
FREE DELIVERY
845-8011
845-8382
625 Milton
7 days • 11 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.

Brasserie DES PINS
NOW OPEN SUNDAYS!
75¢
HOTDOGS!
Saturdays & Sundays
Lunch Special
Soup $3.75 (tax incl.)
PLUS
Pool table 50 ¢
dart board - free (B.Y.O. darts)
juke box (free)
at BRASSERIE DES PINS, you're back home!
3714 Parc (corner Pine)
845-6760

Tree-planters reap bitter harvest

by Jon Desbarats

Planning to go tree-planting this summer? Think again.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has recently slashed 45 million seedlings from its planting contracts, and planting companies say considerably fewer tree-planters will be hired this summer.

Inexperienced planters will be extremely fortunate to find work in Ontario this summer, according to many tree-planting companies. "We are hiring mostly experienced planters this year," said David Newton of Outland Reforestation in Ontario.

The problem has even extended itself to British Columbia, where unemployed Ontario planters have migrated.

"It will be pretty well impossible for anybody new to start tree-planting this season," said Patty Brown, manager of the B.C. based Backwoods tree-planting company.

Planters across Canada are finding it difficult to get work this year, as many of their former employers just don't have the trees. "We've had such an abundance of people applying that we've had to turn down many of them," said Elijah Rawlings, foreman at the B.C.-based Silvaram tree-planting company.

Ontario MNR spokesperson Brian Blomme said the cuts are being made in order to reduce costs. He did not know how many jobs will be lost due to the cuts. But he said the government has made up for the cutbacks by selling seedlings at a cheap rate from the province's tree nurseries.

"Private companies only have to pay for the first 300 trees (from the government's nurseries). Every one after that is free."

Both planters and planting companies are worried about the consequences the planting cutbacks will have on Ontario's ailing reforestation program.

Tree planting gives the trees a 10-year head start, said Michael Naylor, operations manager with Ontario-based New Forest tree-planting. But with the cuts, some of the planting is being replaced by other less efficient techniques.

"There are cheaper methods of reforestation like aerial seeding, but these are less effective," he said.

Grant Brodeur, president of the Ontario Silviculture Contractors Association, said the cuts will make it hard to regain present levels of forest regeneration.

"Site preparation (the preparing of a clearcut for reforestation by clearing away debris) is being cut as well, so we won't be able to pick up where we left off," he said. "The whole regeneration program is going out the window."

Rawlings said students will be hurt because tree planting is a popular job for students.

Said Brodeur: "Two thousand students are going to be out of work this summer and next year the same students are going to have to go to the government for loans."

Domestic workers excluded from Canada

by Andrew Green

Proposed changes to Canada's foreign domestic program will effectively bar most non-European domestic workers from living in Canada according to workers' rights groups.

The changes would require all applicants to obtain the equivalent of a Canadian grade 12 education and complete a six month full-time training course in live-in care.

"It's a discriminatory policy, with racist effects," said Catherine Benoit, director of the Montréal Household Workers' Association (MHWA).

But Peggy Ledden, public affairs representative for Immigration Canada, claimed the government was only trying "to give a little more of a professional air to the program."

The new federal policy, announced in January, continues to be condemned by domestic workers' groups across Canada.

Groups criticise the educational requirements because they are virtually non-existent in developing countries which provide the vast majority of Canada's foreign domestic workers.

"It's impossible for women of colour, of the Third World to have this kind of education," said Coco Diaz, a member INTERCEDE, a Toronto group for the defense of domestic workers' rights.

Domestic workers entering Canada on this program

	1982	1990
Total	11327	10946
Phillipines	24.5%	60.2%
U.K.	27%	64%
Europe	18.2%	13.2%
Carribean	18.3%	5.4%
Other (mainly developing)	12%	14.8%

Source: Canada Employment and Immigration

Government officials deny the policy discriminates against workers from the Third World.

"The charge of racism is unfounded," said Ledden. She claimed the policy would be uniformly applied. She did not forsee any change in the countries of origin of domestic workers.

Activists insist that domestic workers are already qualified because of their life experience. They claim women's experience raising children of their own before coming to Canada, and working as nurses or educators should be recognized.

"It's like we're saying all these women's experiences are invalid," said Benoit.

The government further justified the policy as an attempt to improve the workers' chances in the Canadian workforce. Domestics are given visas to remain in Canada on the condition they live with their employers. After two years of live-in domestic work, they may apply to remain as landed immigrants.

But activists said unemployment is not a problem for domestic workers who remain as landed immigrants. Many workers hold down two or three jobs in order to have the income levels required to sponsor their family members' entry into the country.

"When you tear yourself away from your home and country, you don't come here to live on unemployment insurance," said May Chiu, a volunteer at MHWA.

The recent changes to the program are not the sole source of concern. The live-in requirement causes workers to be subject to a number of threats by their employers, such as deportation. Employers can also legitimately threaten not to provide a letter of recommendation necessary for an application for landed immigrant status. As a result, many domestic workers remain silent about the problems in their workplace in order to achieve immigrant status.

Groups are campaigning against the live-in requirement, calling it a violation of basic human rights.

"The program goes against the charter of human rights because it forces workers to live in one place," said Benoit.

Ledden defended the program. "It was never intended to be a social or humanitarian program," she said. "It was intended to fill the jobs Canadians won't take."

But Adelle Blackett, another volunteer with the MHWA, called the program "a broad exploitation of women who, for economic reasons, need the jobs and are willing to work very, very hard."

For more info about upcoming actions, call the Household Workers Association at 525-6859 or INTERCEDE at 416-324-8751.



Domestic workers protest in Vancouver, January 12th.

SSMU BRIEFS

CKUT not charged rent

Council decided at its meeting last Thursday not to send CKUT, McGill's campus radio station, an eviction notice. CKUT will get to stay in the Union next year for the bargain basement price of $1.

The decision means vp internal Alex Johnston's suggested rent increase to CKUT from $1 to $18 000 will not be proposed. This massive increase would have crippled CKUT financially.

"CKUT is in a desperate financial situation," said Architecture rep David Gruber. "I don't believe this council will turn a deaf ear to the pleas of CKUT."

Since the lease expires May 1, any new lease negotiations with CKUT would have been done by the incoming executives. The new executives have already stated their opposition to charging CKUT rent.

Agreement finally reached

A letter of agreement between Students' Society and the university has finally been approved by council. Students' Society and the administration had been without an agreement for more than 16 months.

The new letter will not require Students' Society to incorporate, but will require them to take more responsibility for their affairs.

The agreement stipulates that the Society is now responsible for obtaining its own liquor permits for the Union building. In addition, Students' Society will have to go to a bank to get credit on its own, rather than from McGill.

The agreement was drafted by the university's legal adviser, Raynald Merceille, but still has to be passed by the university's Board of Governors.

— Michael Rottmayer and James Forbes

SMIRNOFF

SMIRNOFF
ON THE ROCKS
NOT THE ROAD

U.S. GREEN CARD LOTTERY
Canadian citizens and Nationals from over 30 other countries can apply. For more info, contact:
Shari L. Moidel, Esq.
Immigration Attorney
(212) 393-1391 (N.Y.)
299 Broadway, suite 720, New York, NY 10007
Member of the Québec Bar & New York State Bar

MASTER SCHOOL OF BARTENDING
Since 1979
BARTENDING & TABLE SERVICE • COURSES WITH DIPLOMAS • DAY - EVENING - SATURDAY • PLACEMENT AGENCY • FRENCH & ENGLISH • REBATE FOR UNEMPLOYED & WELFARE RECIPIENTS
APPROVED MINISTRY OF EDUCATION • QUEBEC
STUDENT DISCOUNT
METRO PEEL
2021, PEEL ST.
849-2828.
MONTREAL POINTE CLAIRE QUEBEC

SPEND TWO SATURDAYS ON YOURSELF:

Discover the Study Techniques used by Successful Students and Get ready for the Career Options available to you

LEARNING TO LEARN
Topics covered: • building confidence • managing time • note-taking practice • test-taking techniques

Saturday, May 2, 1992, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Registration Deadline: April 24, 1992
Workshop Leader: Sharyn Sepinwall, M.Ed., c.o.
Fee: $40.00

CAREER PLANNING & JOB SEARCH
Topics covered: • analyzing your skills, experience, interests and personality factors • résumé preparation • interviewing skills • techniques for exploring the potential job market.

Saturday, May 9, 1992, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Registration Deadline: May 1, 1992
Workshop Leader: Barry Gaiptman, M.Ed.
Fee: $50.00

For further information and a registration form call the Department of General Studies at (514) 398-6166.

McGill Centre for Continuing Education
What better place to better yourself.

25% OFF
ALL
POLAR FLEECE
AND
POLAR FLEECE
JACKETS

McGill UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
3420 McTavish • 398-7444

NOW HIRING

CEGEP & UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Earn $900 to $3000 for a 7 1/2 week season
Have a *fun* summer at a unique camp in the Laurentians. Join us for action, excitement and socializing.

QUALIFIED? EXPERIENCED?

Waterfront Director	Counsellors
Waterski Director	Sing Song Leader
Skiboat Driver	Piano Player
Swimming	Gymnastics
Sailing	Aerobics
Windsurfing	Archery
Canoeing	Farm & Garden Instructor
Baseball	Volleyball
Basketball	Food Service Staff

Call 485-1135
CAMP MAROMAC
A first class vacation experience

Dear friends,

COOP McGill would like to thank all its members; students, McGill staff & faculty, for their constant support throughout the year.

We faced many big challenges during the past year, especially with the relocation of our store. Now, we can say that it is a big success, one that was made possible by your support, input and encouragement.

As always, we renew our commitment to you, dear friends, and we will continue providing you with new and improved quality services for next year.

We appreciate your support.

Thanks a million.

Tim Concannon
President
COOP McGill

COOP McGILL
2029 Metcalfe • Montreal, Quebec • H3A 3L4 • tel: 844-COOP
THE EXCLUSIVE COOPERATIVE COMPUTER STORE OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

JAIL POLITICIANS, NOT NATIVES

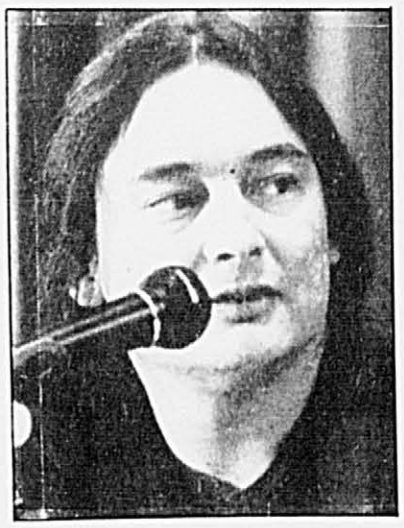
WITH ALL THEIR MILITARY MIGHT in the summer of 1990, neither Canada nor Québec could force the Mohawks to give up Oka. So the state criminalized them.

In an upcoming trial, without the eyes of the world watching, the black-robed legal arm of the State will now try to quietly lock away 39 natives who walked out of the Treatment Centre at Kanehsatake after a two-and-a-half month standoff.

Their only crime: defending their territory against attacks by armed forces acting on behalf of greedy land developers.

Without non-native public support, the Mohawks will have a tougher time defending themselves in court.

by Norman Nawrocki



Joe David

The trial, though scheduled for late April in Montréal, should not take place at all, according to three Mohawks who spoke at an East End Montréal community centre last month.

The "Canadian crisis at Oka" was political, they told a packed audience, and can't simply be resolved by the courts.

Joe Deom, a Kahnawake Mohawk and one of the 39 accused, described the entire trial process as part of an ongoing government strategy to inconvenience and wear down the defendants.

"We're dealing with daily harassment by RCMP and the Sureté du Québec (provincial police) in our communities" he said. "Our battle in and out of the courts is non-stop."

The 39 native defendents face a total of 98 charges, ranging from "participating in a riot" to "possession of dangerous weapons". The government is bringing the defendents to trial without the benefit of any preliminary hearing, which would determine whether there is even sufficient evidence to go ahead with the trial.

"The government gets control of the media, then releases information presenting us to the public as criminals, as violent," said Deom.

"Even those groups across the country who support our efforts say they are appalled by our use of weapons. We remind them that the violence was initiated by the police — by the government — against native people. This is the same violence they've used against us for 500 years."

Joe "Stonecarver" David, a Mohawk from Kanehsatake, gave a stinging critique of non-natives for failing to actively support his people.

David said Canadians haven't yet chosen to stand with natives.

"I'd like to rage at you people," he said. "We've tried to sensitize Canadians about what brought us to the point in Kanehsatake where we felt it necessary to lay our lives on the line to defend our land and our people. But I don't think it did any good."

"Where's the movement to support Mohawks?" David asked. "I don't see this happening anywhere in the country."

He asked the 300-plus audience if they were there that night "because of a romantic fascination with natives about to go to jail, natives who almost died?"

David said he wanted more non-natives to become as active and committed as natives.

"We need a whole-hearted movement to do this, not just lip-service. Whether it's supporting the Mohawks, the Innu, the Cree, the Lubicon, whatever — give it all you got, put it on the line, maybe even risk your life, your freedom."

"If the Indians fall, if the natural world suffers, then you do too. As Canadians, you should be scared out of your minds. Do something about it."

As co-ordinator of the Akweks Defence Fund, Deom said the legal costs are a serious financial drain on an already strained native economy.

"Our resources to search for funds are limited. We need outside help right now," he said.

There will be a demonstration for the Oka defendents 14h00 on Saturday, April 25, at Carré St-Louis (Metro Sherbrooke).

On the first day of the trial, there will be an picket line outside the Palais de Justice in Montréal at 11h00. Volunteers are needed to help phone supporters. For more info phone 499-0314.

To help with trial costs send money to Akweks Fund, c/o The Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation, 323 Chapel Street, Ottawa Ontario, K1N7Z2, fax 613-237-5969; or Liberation Mohawk Defence Fund, P.O. Box 1987, Account #80186 Kahnawake, Québec, Canada, J0L 1B0, phone 514-638-5464.

Apartheid alive & well in Canada



Ellen Gabriel

Below, the Daily reproduces excerpts from an address by Kanehsatake resident Ellen Gabriel at a recent public meeting on what the upcoming trial of the "Treatment Centre 39" means to her and her people.

"Right now, among my people, there's this feeling of helplessness against a big machine. A machine that tried to get rid of a few Mohawks two summers ago.

That machine is our government. It works at keeping all of us discouraged and feeling helpless.

That summer, people walked out of the Treatment Centre at Kanehsatake. They didn't surrender. We think about that summer. We think about the pain, and about the people who caused it.

They were sitting comfortably in their offices. Their children weren't accosted by the police. They probably ate three meals a day and weren't bayonetted by soldiers. They went home to warm beds. They weren't terrorized by helicopters hovering overhead at night, search lights glaring. These men are free men.

And so Brian Mulroney can talk about Canadian justice being a most beautiful system of justice. He can commend the government of South Africa for voting apartheid out.

Tell us: how can we, as aboriginal people, take anything he says seriously? The reserve system here, the Indian Act in Canada, was the blueprint for apartheid.

The Canadian public and the politicians will pat themselves on the back for having adopted economic sanctions against South Africa. But here, in Canada, in the USA, in Latin America, South America and South Africa, apartheid is alive and well.

When people talk about genocide, they think of it in limited terms. They don't realize it also means causing mental harm to a group of people, giving their children to others, and trying to destroy a nation.

My people are now going to trial. Your politicans are the ones who should be tried under your justice system. They should be answerable for trying to commit genocide against the Mohawk people.

You know, I like living in this province, but I don't like to be pitted as an English speaking aboriginal against Québecois. The government is trying to use racism to control aboriginals and the Québecois, too. This is nothing new.

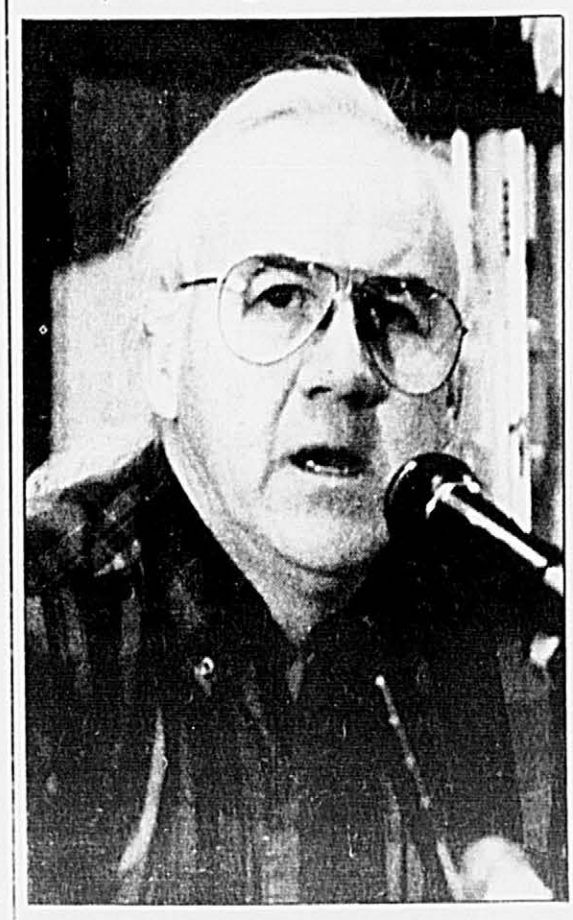
Two hundred years ago my people suffered as well. They were jailed then because they weren't Christians. Because they cut wood to heat their houses. Because they were traditional people. Some of them were also killed.

I don't like to see my people being harassed and jailed for doing what any normal person would do: to stand up and protect ourselves. This is Mohawk territory. Canada is on native soil. We are allies. We've always shared what we had with you.

But today, we see the Department of Indian Affairs spending millions of dollars while natives still live in poverty in shacks, wondering how they'll feed their children.

When the police tried to kill us in July 1990, it wasn't weapons that saved us. It was our ceremonies. We didn't leave because we're stubborn, but because that was our home. We can't take a vote and go somewhere else.

We're staying. No matter what else happens.



Joe Deom

Mounties always get their dirt

Bet you didn't know the Canadian government is in the housecleaning business?

Last month, Mohawk residents at Kahnawake were visited by a determined travelling salesman selling vacuum cleaners.

According to Joe Deom, Kahnawake resident, the salesman went door-to-door in the community demonstrating the wonders of his product. "He would come in and vacuum every room, every corner," said Deom.

But one Mohawk family became a bit suspicious. He was doing too good a job, Deom said. They called the neighbors for help. When the Mohawks surrounded the salesman's van and yanked open the door, they found five sheepish RCMP officers inside.

The "salesman" was apparently conducting house to house surveillance, checking for signs of weapons and Mohawk security preparations.

RCMP sources have yet to return the *Daily*'s calls concerning the incident.

According to Deom, the family didn't call for help until the "salesman" had vacuumed the whole house.

"He didn't sell any vacuum cleaners," Deom said.

news analysis

Polish Universities stalemated

The notice on the door reads "Classes cancelled due to power failure." But the truth is the State Power Utility has shut off the electricity due to unpaid bills. Only the intervention of the Minister of Education can restore power to the beleagured University of Warsaw.

by Mathew Brzezinski

The university is suffering terribly during the transition from communism to captitalism. Its budget, established according to the norms of a command economy, is unable to cope with the realities of a free market which has undergone triple digit inflation.

The Polish government — itself barely able to service its crushing foreign debt — has relegated education to the bottom rung of its priority ladder.

Nowhere is this neglect more glaring than in the salaries paid to university staff. A full professor receives one million zloties a month (roughly $150 Canadian). A family of four can subsist on this wage for little over a week.

As a result, all professors moonlight to survive. They drive taxis, start businesses, offer their services as consultants, or just quit and enter the private sector.

Lure of corruption

The unavoidable consequence is that standards suffer. An even greater danger is the lure of corruption. In Europe, a final grade is established by an oral examination, in which only the student and professor are present. The lack of a written uniform exam makes this system highly arbitrary.

There are persistent rumours amongst the student body that $50 American buys a top grade and $150 buys a passing grade to the University's entrance exams. Although the administration hotly denies these rumours, one professor has confirmed that pay-offs do exist, but not on a wide scale as of yet.

Underfunding affects the university's entire infrastructure. Students need access to newly published material. But the University's libraries have an antiquated system of cataloguing that requires filling out search request forms in triplicate, and waiting up to 48 hours to see if the books are found. If located, borrowing is often more complicated and time-consuming than child adoption.

In the unlikely event that one manages to get one's hands on some book, it was most likely published fifteen years ago — and regardless of subject matter — a lengthy diatribe against the "imperialist, bourgeois regimes of the West" is included.

It is inconceivable for a major University, with a student body numbering over 30 000 to function without the benefit of computers. With the exception of the natural sciences — who compete among themselves for access to a few cumbersome, Soviet-made machines — the University of Warsaw is a virtually computer-free zone. IBM, in an act of corporate compassion, donated a mainframe and 10 terminals. Further acquisitions must be paid for in hard currency, of which the university has none.

Few prospects for improvement

In the immediate future, it seems highly unlikely there will be any major cash influx into university coffers. Instituting tuition fees is an unacceptable solution to underfunding. Four decades of communism have accustomed Poles to certain social services which must be free and accessible to all. In Canada, higher education remains somewhat accessible due to a healthy tax base (recession notwithstanding) and the availability of student loans. Poland's system of taxation is in its embreonic stage, and thus largely ineffective. It cannot support basic governmental infrastructure, let alone educational programs.

To date, the search for socially palatable solutions has been fruitless. The only compromise reached requires students receiving failing grades to pay a (so far undetermined) sum, if they wish to continue their studies. This is seen as the first step toward introducing tuition fees. It will take a number of years before the average Pole can come to grips with the premise of paying for education. It will take a few more years before s/he can come up with the money.

In the meantime, Polish educators will be hardpressed to maintain standards.

The oncoming storm in South Africa



— opinion by Ted Runcie

Upon hearing of the referendum in South Africa, I had intended to write a poem expressing my rage and later my indignation to the sham that is being carried out in that country and in the world press

But the poem wasn't realized. Furthermore, none of my fears seemed to have been realized (initially) in the euphoric celebrations that followed the 69 per cent majority vote by the 18 per cent majority — or is it minority, I get confused — to extend their privilege of the vote to the 80 per cent minority, who are in the majority.

Yes, the night seemed calm after the last fireworks went out over Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Then it happened, like a single grenade exploding into the sunrise, then three; a thousand bombs poisoning the air as the sun rose above this bastion of European occupation in Africa.

The first bomb was the U.S. networks advertising popular beaches in South Africa. Yes, it was the same U.S. whose president Bush, despite pleas from Black groups and Black leaders in South Africa, pushed the American congress to repeal sanctions and encourage world-wide investment into the system of apartheid.

The system of apartheid, sure enough; ever present, ever ugly, and much more dangerous.

When Walter and Albertina Sisulu (of the ANC) came to Montréal a few short months ago, they tried to warn us of the oncoming storm. "Black people in South Africa have supported and continue to support the use of sanctions against the regime in Pretoria. The only people who are calling for the end to sanctions in South Africa are the whites," said Albertina.

The Sisulus tried to explain that de Klerk, darling of the West, sick of being punished with sanctions of all sorts, would put on a show to win favour and draw foreign capital back to Pretoria.

And what a show it has been!

South Africa overnight went from being one of the worst words in the Western media vocabulary to become a symbol of human hopes. "South Africa, the land where the impossible dream can come true."

And has it come true?

Today in South Africa, Africans still have no vote, yet they are forced to obey laws which they did not write, to pay taxes and duties which they did not design, and which are not collected for their greater benefit.

Today in South Africa, African fathers live away from their families for days or weeks on end. They live in special camps, where they rise at 4h00 in the morning to work long hours (in mines or factories) for what amounts to no more than cents per day.

Yet the media doesn't talk of this. Nor does it talk of the ongoing mass murders perpetrated in the last few months on buses and trains carrying these men to work.

If it is spoken of, it is called "Black-on-Black violence".

What is this nonesense called "Black-on-Black violence" when de Klerk government's has given multi-million dollar gifts to the self-serving chief Butholesi's Nkatha Freedom Party. Why doesn't anyone raise the threatening implications of this covert relationship, to the process of realizing democracy in that country? These questions must be raised and dealt with. To who else has Pretoria given money and for what specific purpose?

It must be noted that whilst the Security Forces still crack down mercilessly on children who raise their voices against oppression, the police turn a blind eye whenever the Nkatha party chooses to demonstrate, brandishing spears and clubs - an event that usually causes serious bodily harm or the death of innocent bystanders in the Townships.

What is de Klerk up to? Is he trying to bring the country into a state of civil war, or is his game simply to say to the West "See, we whites are trying. We voted 'Yes' in the referendum and now the 'blacks' are holding things back with all this violence"This is the perverted picture that is now starting to come across from the western press, where increasingly, there is talk of "Black-on-Black violence." And those people in the west who supported the just struggle of the African people, are breathing - far too early - a sigh of relief.

We must remain realistic. Sanctions and international pressure played a large part in bringing South Africa's scant political developments to their present 'conceptual' stage. Should we abandon the Africans at this early point in the struggle, they might have no choice but to negotiate with blood.

COMMENT

Deep pockets and total war

Widespread popular protest ousted Ferdinand Marcos from his position as virtual dictator of the Philippines six years ago. At the time, people believed the popular uprising would end a 17-year reign of terror and violence.

But the new president-elect Cory Aquino quickly showed herself to be just as repressive. She withdrew from talks with leaders of the popular communist guerrilla insurgency, and then declared "total war" on them.

The total war, backed by massive U.S. aid, is a resumption of Marcos' own counter-insurgency. It is one of the bloodiest examples of "low-intensity conflicts" the U.S. has supported throughout the world.



The Filipino government's approach to the popular insurgency is focused on devastating and demoralizing the rural peasantry, which is one of the main bases of support for the revolutionary New People's Army.

Like in Vietnam, one of the army's main tactics is to relocate the peasant populations of entire areas. Massive bombing operations force people to leave their communities and become "internal refugees" inside their own country.

Refugees are herded into unsanitary crowded refugee centers, where they may wait months or years before being relocated to another area.

"Here, the land is bad, not like in my place. Nothing grows here," said Lisette (not her real name), who was relocated with her family to a mountainous region on the island of Negros.

"The school is over an hour away, and there is no doctor."

The military strategy is to keep the population in a general state of fear, and soldiers frequently rape, torture and kill villagers at random.

"Two months ago the military bombed the area and one man died. Sometimes they come around and shoot," Lisette said.

People who offer food or lodging to rebel soldiers are labelled as communists and risk government reprisals, as are those who refuse to join civilian armed patrols organized by the government.

"They always check all the houses to make sure everyone is still here. There are almost no men here. They are too afraid they will be accused as being an NPA," Lisette said.

"I haven't seen my husband in over a year. The military picked him up while he was washing the clothes. Maybe he is washing the clothes of the military now."

tragic theatre

Land distribution in the Philippines is very unequal. Over three-quarters of the population lives under the poverty line. The government pays out over 40 per cent of its budget to interest payments on the foreign debt.

Popular organizations which work with the poor are a frequent target of the military violence.

These organizations, composed of people from groups of peasants, women and workers, are devoted to informing people of their rights and organizing social and economic projects.

Joey (not his real name), a member of a popular theatre group in Negros, was beaten by are members.

"I knew they were after me. I should have been more careful," he said. In November, 1990, three members of Joey's theatre group were killed after performing at a sugar hacienda.

"I was walking with a co-worker and it was dark. They pulled up beside us. Leo ran away from them but they got me. They kicked and beat me — 'You communist!' they said," Joey said.

"I was lucky."

pulling up coconuts

The Philippines' indigenous population of five and a half million is particularly hurt by the government's "total war" policy.

After several centuries of colonization, most of the indigenous population has been driven into the hinterlands, where the NPA now operate.

These people are often accused of being Communists and NPA sympathizers — but even if they aren't they are caught in the crossfire and likely to be attacked by the military.

In other cases, indigenous peoples have had to organize to protect their lands from encroachment by logging and mining companies.

The Aromanon people living in the hinterlands of the southernmost island of Mindanao, for example, are risking their lives to confront exploitative government policies.

Aling, a member of a local tribal peoples' rights organization, explained:

"Over 50 years ago we leased some land (about 50 hectares) to the government for a seed dispersal project. They said they would give us jobs.

"But none of us got a job, and now the government has taken over more than 400 hectares of our land. They rented a lot of it to the Philippine Coconut Authority," Aling said.

"When we realized what was happening we got organized. We sent petitions to the government but nothing happened. So we took over some land (about 80 hectares) so we could plant our corn."

The Coconut Authority uprooted the area's corn and in their place planted coconut seedlings. In response, the tribal people went to uproot the coconut seedlings.

"The mayor arrived with his goons and arrested three of our leaders. We are now organizing a mass mobilization and a hundred of us will go to the prison and demand that they release our leaders. The mayor is watching us. He says the Communists are helping us," Aling said.

"We only want our land back."

without big pockets

The "evil" faceless Communist horde is an army composed mostly of peasants from rural areas called the New People's Army (NPA). The NPA, founded 23 years ago, is the armed wing of the National Democratic Front-Communist Party of the Philippines.

The NPA was organized when many peasants, seeing no escape from perpetual poverty and an oppressive political regime, armed themselves and took their struggle to the hills. Their numbers have increased since social and economic conditions in the country have deteriorated.

The NPA receives no outside backing and relies solely on arms seized from the military and on support from the general population.

Estimates of the NPA's membership vary — from 40 000 members to as many as 1 million.

Where the NPA has hold over a certain area, it usually has the confidence of the people. NPA discipline forbids army members from stealing livestock, crops or other goods from non-combatants.

"We do not feel fear when the NPA come around," says Virgie, living in an Internal Refugee area in Negros. "They do not hurt us. But the military does."

Said Erning, who lives in the same area: "You know those big pockets they (the soldiers) have in their pants? They're so they can steal our chickens and stuff them in there."

foreign aid for total war

Both Canada and the United States are directly involved in the military violence and terror in the Philippines. When Aquino came into power, the U.S. increased its annual military aid to the Philippines to $104 million. U.S. president Ronald Reagan ordered the CIA to help organize counter-insurgency programs in the country in 1987.

Canada also supports the Filipino military establishment, in its own modest way. The *Canadian Peace Report* (Winter 1991-92) has documented direct sales of Canadian arms to the Philippines between 1988 and 1990.

Even "peaceful" Canadian aid is often used against Filipinos by the government.

In one case, the Canadian government planned an aid project on the island of Negros with the intent of "helping" sugarcane workers weather a drop in international sugar prices. But the CIDA funds eventually found their way into the hands of Filipino government-backed death squads, instead of the sugarcane workers. The funds had been channelled by Ottawa through conservative government agencies.

For more information regarding issues concerning the Philippines, write to CSQP (Comité de Solidarité Québec-Philippines) at CP 837, Outrement, H2V 4R8 .

"You know those big pockets the soldiers have in their pants? They're there so they can steal our chickens and stuff them in there."

Export baby-sitters

AS A RESULT OF the political and economic instability in the Philippines, more and more Filipinos are moving to other countries, including Canada. The majority of the migrants are women who get jobs as Domestic Workers to send money home to their families.

This arrangement benefits the governments of both countries. Overseas remittances contribute a sizeable portion of the Philippines' GNP, while Canadians obtain cheap child care services the government isn't willing to provide.

Few benefits actually reach Domestic Workers themselves. The Philippine government offers little protection for its overseas workers, and openly encourages the export of women.

"I've been able to send most of my salary home so my mother can buy some land and build a house for my family," said Cecile, a Domestic who has worked in Montreal for two years. "I'm the only breadwinner."

"Many Filipinos would barely survive if they didn't have relatives working overseas," Cecile said. "But here, we have to work very hard; a free hour or two is precious. And my employer is so fussy."

"My family may be doing alright in the Philippines but I don't have much of a life here."

"More than 90 per cent of Domestic Workers have been exploited in some way or another by either past or present employers," according to Thelma de Jesus, coordinator of a local Filipino Women's Association.

"Many receive less than minimum wage, and are not paid for overtime work; while some may be verbally or physically abused."

Unfortunately, the Minister of Immigration has recently imposed changes to the "Foreign Domestic Movement" program. The changes deny Domestics the rights they gained when the program was started.

Women applying as Domestic Workers are no longer able to apply for landed-immigrant status before arriving in Canada. With only temporary worker status they are denied the rights of regular Canadian workers.

And with more restrictive entrance criteria, potential Domestic Workers must have a grade 12 level education, up from the former grade nine level requirement. This is equivalent to second year university in the Philippines, which few people are able to afford.

The program was established in 1981 after extensive lobbying by local organizations to assure domestic workers basic rights as workers in Canada.

—Letters protesting the recent changes in policy may be written to Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Immigration. And this Thursday a demo will be held, noon at the info kiosk in Complexe Desjardins, to welcome Valcourt, who's paying us a quiet visit.

FRAT BOYS...

continued from page 7

place for women.

"Statistics show there is extreme male bonding at frat parties," said Sylvia Di Iorio, coordinator of the McGill Sexual Assault Center. "There is a tendency to encourage one another to rape someone."

A McGill student who used to go to frat parties agreed. "There is so much booze and it would be very easy for men to corner women somewhere in the building," said the student. "There is an overwhelming feeling that things are out of control and that very little restrains you from any form of behaviour."

Because women are often dissuaded from reporting cases of sexual assault, it is difficult to determine how many cases have occured at McGill frats. But two cases reported at McGill are similar to the events described above.

In 1988, a woman accused three men of assaulting her at a frat party organized by the Zeta Psi fraternity. The woman went upstairs with one man but was joined with two others.

"I think the first guy influenced the other guys," said one party-goer. "She was definitely raped. About ten guys were watching from the door."

The trial was settled out of court and the frat sold their house.

"I don't think women in general would want to have sex with three or four men at once," Di Iorio said. "It is not a realistic assumption. It's a fantasy."

Current Zeta Psi president Bruce Harling said the alleged rape at his fraternity in 1988 was blown out of proportion by many groups on campus, including the *Daily*.

"Obviously some incident occured. But our reputation was damaged unjustifiably because the words "alleged gang rape" kept appearing next to our frat's name," said Harling.

But in an earlier conversation with the *Daily*, Harling claimed the gang rape didn't happen at all.

Another case of "alleged" rape in 1990 involved Phi Delta Theta. A woman charged frat member Patrick Booth of raping her while she was drunk and vomiting in the bathroom.

Booth was acquitted on grounds that he supposedly had reason to believe she had consented to the encounter, despite her protests. The woman's drunkness and the "good reputation" of the accused — as testified by other frat members — were also cited by the judge as reasons for the verdict.

Although frats at McGill are "probably less rowdy than their American counterparts, the mentality is still present," said Di Iorio. "It was present in 1988 when a woman was gang raped and it is present all the time."

But Harling claimed fraternity parties at McGill are no more dangerous for women than for men.

"People get drunk at parties and do dangerous things. But none of this (negative) behaviour is premediatated," he said. "There is more of a problem at parties of people breaking things than of sexual assault."

In a survey quoted by Sanday, of 3187 women on 32 American college campuses, 44 per cent reported having been verbally pressured to have sex; 12 per cent said that men had attempted sexual intercourse by giving them alcohol and drugs.

But Harding said he didn't see women coerced into sex at his fraternity. "It's easy to see if a girl consents or not," he said. "I don't see this kind of behaviour at fraternity parties. It just does not happen."

But another frat member echoed some of Sanday's assertions about frat attitudes.

"You are responsible for your own actions if you drink too much," said Jason Merrick of Tau Kappa Epsilon at Concordia. "No means no and the guy has to use discretion but the girls shouldn't get so drunk. Drinking does funny things to people."

He claimed there were two ways of interpreting sexual encounters. "Maybe the girl says I can make some money out of this guy and says yes he raped me."

Members of Alpha Delta Psi and Sigma Chi fraternities refused to be interviewed by the *Daily*.

— with additional interviews by Peter Clibbon

LETTERS

continued from page 6

around sex. Why does the *Daily* cling stubbornly to portraying women as primitive people with only one thing on their mind. Aren't those issues supposed to promote our gender? We are young women who have other goals in life than telling the world who we plan to have sexual relationships and how.

More realistic concerns are those of fighting discrimination in the workplace and making ourselves valued for our intellectual and artistic achievements.

With articles like "One woman's quest for orgasm", the *Daily* is fostering a negative image of women. This article is simply disgusting. Isn't the *Daily*, supposed to write articles that make you *think* and not that make you puke!

To publish such crap for the McGill reader to come upon at 9h00 while drinking coffee is pathetic!

The majority of students we have spoken we have spoken to think that most of the articles reffering to women's sexuality are simply tasteless and cheap. Kristen Hutchinson writes that women "must be able to speak, move and fuck however and whenever they want." (This ain't no post-feminist age, March 9).

Who keeps her from doing so? She should wake up and see what the real concerns of women are! We fully support articles dealing with safe-sex and sexually transmitted diseases, however, we need not be informed on how much certain body parts are "kind of funny-looking and fun to play with".

It's too bad for the *Daily* that certain writers who are obsessed with sex, make this paper a real joke with no credibility whatsoever.

Anne Pelletier
Caroline Stachenko
Management U2

On Ontario

To the Daily:

The socialist provincial government in Ontario should be impeached for it's incompetence and blatant disregard for economic responsibility.

The NDP maintains that it wants to create a workers paradise — and it has.

Welfare payments in Ontario are now so high that a welfare recipient's income is now equal to someone earning a gross income of $40 000 (a teacher's salary).

Since most entry level salaries exceed $35 000 per annum, the NDP has made welfare a viable option for most university graduates.

The NDP has also insisted on increasing the minimum wage from $5.36 to $7, a move that is likely to increase inflation by as much as 70 per cent from present levels.

The benefits of these "feel good" economics?- for one, most Canadians manufacturing plants are likely to relocate to corporate friendly America and unemployment among blue collar workers is likely to increase significantly. The subsequent excess demands on unemployment insurance will force the government to increase taxes to stem the massive flow of resources.

The New Democrats have already given Ontario it's largest deficit ever: a whopping $10 billion according to the lastest budget. To put things into perspective, Ontario's bond rating has declined from a triple A (very good) to a double A (good) since the NDP took power. These are all indications of the gargantuan achievements in economic buffoonery that the NDP has managed to excel at in such a short time.

The Ontario minister of social services recently stated that the government should not feel constrained to give jobs to welfare recipients because that would "defeat the purpose of welfare". Who is this the minister to pass judgement on which persons are suitable for work. By adopting a policy such as this, the minister has condoned the belief that people are different and that some are not capable of working.

At the same time the government adopts a well publicised "stay in school" campaign yet consciously relegates 10 per cent of the Canadian population as "hopeless". Such bureaucratic hypocrisy cannot be tolerated. One hopes that the people of Ontario will make amends for their disastrous choice of government in the next election.

Josh Abiscott, Bsc. U2
Ngana Andrew-Mziray, BA U3

Ed note: Get your facts straight. Welfare in Ontario is nowhere near $40 000 a year, no matter how you count the pennies.

The chair clarifies

To the Daily:

In a letter of March 16th, A. Shafaat make some sweeping judgments about the Political Science department in relation to the Arab-Israeli issue. In fairness, it should be pointed out that the department offers five courses on various aspects of Middle Eastern politics given by four professors with rather different perspectives (Professors Brecher, Brynen, Noble and Waller). The range of course offering and the variety of perspectives on the Middle East are probably unrivalled in any Canadian or American Political Science department.

Sincerely yours.

Jerome H. Black
Chair of Poli. Sci.

Captain's Log

To the Daily:

With regard to your article "Willliam Shatner's Endless Groove" and its accompaning artwork: Bravo!

However, you must agree that the SSMU bears more resemblance to the Malitic Klingon Empire than the *Daily* could ever hope to.

Nevertheless we felt obliged on behalf of all Trekies to point out that Roddenberry was the precusor to Shakespeare, not the other way around. In the words of the great General Chang (a.k.a. Chris Plummer) "one cannot fully appreciate Shakespeare until one has heard it in the original Klingon."

Here's to the Shatner Building! Live long and prosper.

Captain Ken Cameron
Security Officer Pierre LaRocque
A.P.T. Enterprise
(U4 Drama)

Thought police. Not?

To the Daily:

You should expect a massacre of what we once called Culture. Amongst the most envied universities of the world, a holocaust started a few years ago, threatening our sacred literature, history, and philosophy.

A new "thought police" has emerged, composed of Feminists, and anti-racists. The thought police is out to rid our culture and curriculum of everything related to the "DWEMs" Dead White European Males, residue of the imperialist, sexist, homophobic, and racist culture from Europe.



All sacrosanct departments are under attack by the Ayatollahs of the left orthodoxy. Lectures on Dante and the exegis of Shakespeare are replaced by a course on feminism, or homosexuality. Shakespeare is still studied, but as a negative testimony of the bad treatements imposed on women during the Elizabethean period. At Harvard University, it is recommended that research students do their thesis on "liberating" subjects. Any person trying to develop the hypothesis that behind the muse of liberation and the anti-imperialistic revolt is hidden the goddess of ignorance, will be protested and freely constraint between the abjuration or the resignation of her/his position. In the same time this thought police has found its counter-police whom denounces the "cultural debauchery" imposed in the name of relativisism: those are the in anguish parents of a few millions North-American students.

This cultural phenomenon is part of a natural cycle: conformism suceeds rebellion, protest to discipline... After a decade of republican "laissez faire" the right deprived of the communist devil will have no difficulties to convince the middle class electorate that the left, the blacks, the feminists are destroying the university. Therefore I am afraid that the arrogant, and naive rediscovery of the alternative cultures eventually ends up to a larger exclusion of racial minorities and women.

Vincent Jamois
Visiting student, Management

A place for Mike and Bryan

To the Daily:

We seek to start a Mike-and-Bryan's group at McGill. The agenda here is to provide an all Mike-and-Bryan forum in addressing the issue of evil. Our reasons for seeking such a group are outlined below; these make it clear that a united Mike-and-Bryan front against evil is of the absolute esence.

It has been suggested that an organization of Mike and Bryan is an illegitiate and potentially dangerous way of contributing toward the dismantling of evil. The source of this objection is the fear that Mike and Bryan, without non-Mike-and-Bryans present to correct them, will simply organize themselves in the traditional model of Mike-and-Bryan domination and either 1) work to damage the work of the non-Mike-and-Bryan movement, 2) become a haven for non-Mike-and-Bryan hating freaks or 3) just start more groups to retaliate against our girlfriends for leaving us.

Another suggestion is that because seeking to eliminate evil is the agenda of the non-Mike and-Bryan movement, Mike and Bryan should incorporate themselves into these structures. In the words of Honourable Madame Justice Roberta Cotterhill, who recently spoke at McGill, evil is Mike and Bryan's problem; people who are neither Mike nor Bryan are the victims.

While everyone must contribute to an understanding of this, there has yet to be an environment in which Mike and Bryan can candidly reveal and exchange their experiences with each other.

These are the reasons for us seeking a Mike-and-Bryan group. It is called "A Place For Mike and Bryan" and will be an informal opportunity for Mike and Bryan to talk to each other about evil, and about what Mike and Bryan need to recognize before we can redefine who we are.

Our fist six meetings have already taken place in Leacock 66 at 6h66 every sixth day.

Michael Curtis
Bryan Bolling

Frats not-gendered!

To the Daily:

It is about time that McGill students receive the whole story about fraternities. While it is true that the vast majority of fraternities and sororities limit their membership to one sex, this is not a general rule written in stone. If one were to look up the work "fraternity" in a dictionary, the definition would focus on the development of friendships, and common purposes and interest.

Gender is not an inherent characteristic of frats. Just as fraternal twins can be either male or female, fraternal members can also be of either sex. Case and point is made by the McGill Medical Fraternity (Phi D. E.) whose membership includes both male and female

continued on page 27

Quand le message prend forme

exposition

Mylène Beaulieu

***Interlinguistic and Intercontinental Worldview**, une exposition de S. Röder, au Thomson House downstairs, 3650, McTavish.*

Le Thomson House expose présentement les tableaux de l'artiste mcgilloise Shashi Röder. Connu autant à Montréal qu'à l'étranger, notamment en Europe, l'art de Mme Röder fait preuve de force et de conviction.

Shashi Röder aborde dans ses œuvres des thèmes à caractère essentiellement social et culturel.



Peinture / portrait: « The Genius »

Ses préoccupations sont, sans équivoque, universelles. Le titre de l'exposition en témoigne: *Interlinguistic and Intercontinental Worldview.*

Le concept du village planétaire est un thème central pour l'artiste. Selon Mme Röder, le concept d'identité à l'américaine est très politisé. L'identité est associée à la majorité au pouvoir, à une question de nombre. On ne se définit donc pas par des valeurs culturelles mais plutôt par des critères politiques. Quant à l'art, il n'est pas géré par la notion de majorité/minorité. Il est universel et appartient à tous. Les influences artistiques de Shashi Röder prennent leur source dans plusieurs cultures. « Il faut prendre ce qu'il y a de plus beau, de plus positif dans chaque culture, explique-elle. La beauté se retrouve dans l'unique. »



Photo de l'artiste: Mme Shashi Röder

Le rapport entre les sexes est également au centre des préoccupations de l'artiste. Les distinctions faites entre les hommes et les femmes sont devenues une obsession dans notre société. Shashi Röder ne veut, sous aucun prétexte, laisser cette réalité s'immiscer dans ses tableaux. Les traits libres qui esquissent des êtres humains n'en révèlent pas l'identité sexuelle. Les personnages de Mme Röder sont androgynes.

Les tableaux reflètent la force, le pouvoir et la liberté. Nulle place pour la faiblesse ou pour l'antagonisme: l'esprit est un, la vérité est victorieuse. L'idée de la clarté d'esprit s'impose, sur ses toiles, par l'usage du blanc en arrière plan. Le contraste s'avère saisissant: l'âme pure, le blanc, se détache de l'agitation du monde représentée par les différents motifs peints. Outre le blanc, les tableaux arborent des couleurs plutôt froides comme le bleu et le vert. C'est que l'art de Shashi Röder est essentiellement intellectuel. La pensée domine son œuvre.

Mme Röder travaille actuellement sur une thèse concernant l'esthétique, un sujet qui lui tient à cœur. Elle avoue être obsédée par le concept de beauté. Peu importe la forme sous laquelle se manifeste cette dernière, elle se retrouve inévitablement associée à la bonté. Pour l'artiste, il existe un lien insécable entre vérité, beauté et bonté.

Une toile exposée, *Paradigm 3*, illustre un autre thème cher à Mme Röder: la force de la gravité. *Paradigm 3* présente un personnage qui tente de résister aux lois de la physique. Il (ou elle) agite les bras, qui ressemblent étrangement à des ailes, dans le but d'échapper à l'attraction de la terre, au bas de la toile. Par la voie de la force de gravitation, l'artiste exprime le danger de la médiocrité. On ne peut rien atteindre tant et aussi longtemps que l'on se laisse clouer par les forces qui nous tirent vers le bas. L'individu doit comprendre ces forces et les confronter. Aller à contre-courant est une démarche consciente et nécessaire. La médiocrité, selon Mme Röder, est une conséquence malheureuse du système démocratique. L'obsession de l'égalité entre les êtres entraîne trop souvent un nivellement par le bas. On finit par sacrifier ou ignorer l'excellence au profit d'une médiocrité commune.



Peinture abstraite: « Paradigm 3 » ou la lutte contre la gravité

Le rôle de l'art dans la société apparaît essentiel à Shashi Röder. « L'art est plus important que la religion ou les sciences, par exemple, car il ne peut être complet que par le génie. On peut apprendre les autres disciplines à l'école, mais le génie artistique, lui, ne peut être appris. »

Le style de l'artiste démontre une évolution marquée et une versatilité surprenante. Les toiles exposées au Thomson House ont été peintes il y a environ cinq ou six ans. Elles sont abstraites et composées de couleurs pures et vives. Les traits sont gros et la texture est brute. Par contre, les œuvres récentes, bien que toujours abstraites, sont entièrement dans les tons pastels, le rose surtout. Les lignes sont plus fines, la texture plus discrète. L'artiste s'est également adonnée aux portraits.

Avec une si grande richesse de styles et de thèmes, Shashi Röder se détache de la horde d'artistes aux *palettes commerciales*. Pas étonnant qu'une de ses toiles se retrouve dans la collection de la Galerie Nationale à Delhi, en Inde.

La peur de l'an 2000

cinéma

Luc Grenier

***Jusqu'au bout du monde**, un film de Wim Wenders avec William Hurt et Solveig Dommartin, une coproduction France/Allemagne/Australie, 1991. Prochainement à l'affiche au Rialto, 5723 Avenue du Parc.*

Il y a déjà deux ans que s'émiette la dernière décennie de notre millénaire et force nous est de reconnaître que très peu d'artistes ont à ce jour abordé l'idée de l'an 2000. Pourtant, on sent que l'inévitabilité de ce grand saut préoccupe beaucoup de créateurs. Mais ils hésitent, n'osent pas plonger, peut-être par peur d'un ridicule qui, exceptionnellement en cette fin de millénaire, tuerait...

Il faut avouer qu'il serait difficile aujourd'hui d'imaginer que dans à peine neuf ans deux cosmonautes pourraient partir pour Jupiter... Si la réalité dépasse parfois la fiction, l'inverse reste tout de même plus fréquent! Le futur rapproché doit donc être manipulé avec une sage retenue et beaucoup de précautions. Ce sont là deux conseils qui n'ont pas échappé à Wim Wenders puisque son tout dernier film aborde très habilement le thème de l'an 2000.

Résumons d'abord un peu l'histoire. Claire Tourneur, une jeune femme aventureuse, se retrouve presque malgré elle en possession d'une très grosse somme d'argent...qu'elle se fait en partie dérober par un bel auto-stoppeur fuyant un quelconque poursuivant. Constatant sur le tard l'arnaque, elle se lance, avec l'aide d'un détective privé au cœur tendre, à la recherche de son voleur, motivée autant par le pognon que par ses beaux yeux.

Il s'ensuit toute une série de déplacements de par le monde, ponctuée de quelques pauses qui permettent à Claire de mieux connaître sa proie. L'auto-stoppeur se révèle être le fils d'un célèbre chercheur américain disparu depuis longtemps qui aurait mis au point un appareil permettant aux aveugles de voir des images enregistrées par les yeux d'un voyant. La femme du chercheur est aveugle.

Claire, qui a su gagner la confiance et le cœur de son voleur, apprend finalement qu'il voyage ainsi pour retrouver les membres de sa famille dispersés par le temps, afin d'en rapporter les images à sa mère. Une fois le circuit complété, le couple prend donc la direction du désert australien où s'est réfugiée toute l'équipe du père... Et je ne vous révèle pas la fin qui est absolument saisissante!

Je dois toutefois ajouter que toute l'histoire se déroule sous la menace permanente de l'écrasement imprévisible d'un satellite nucléaire devenu incontrôlable que les États-Unis proposent d'abattre. Ce satellite explosera, causant un immense désordre magnétique qui isolera toute l'équipe de chercheurs dans un désert australien. Ils passeront le jour de l'an ainsi seuls, sans aucun moyen de savoir s'il reste encore des humains vivants sur la Terre.



William Hurt et Solveig Dommartin dans *Jusqu'au Bout du Monde*

Voilà à mon avis le film parfait pour aborder sans heurt et sans prétention le troisième millénaire. La technologie déployée ne quitte jamais vraiment les limites du réalisme, nul regard n'est posé sur la politique internationale, ce qui permet d'éviter les prédictions à la Nostradamus, et les intrigues policières, humaines et scientifiques sont juste assez romancées pour plaire...

Mais finalement dans tout ce film, l'aspect le plus intéressant demeure le choix qu'a fait Wim Wenders de plonger ses personnages dans la crainte de la fin du monde à l'aube même de l'an 2000; on en vient presque à comprendre par ricochet ce qui retient tant les créateurs d'aujourd'hui à enfin aborder ce, thème: ils ont peut-être peur eux-aussi, mais n'osent pas l'avouer publiquement...

La première nord-américaine de *Jusqu'au bout du monde* s'est tenue à Montréal en octobre dernier lors du vingtième Festival du nouveau Cinéma et de la Vidéo. Exceptionnellement pour cet événement, les producteurs ont accepté de présenter le film dans sa version intégale de trois heures; la version finale, la seule qu'il sera désormais possible de voir en Amérique, doit être écourtée d'une quarantaine de minutes.

Théatre francophone à McGill

L'amour ou le néant



théâtre

Natasha Blanchet-Cohen

***Bouts Tabous**, du théâtre de la Grenouille, présenté au Players' Theatre, 3e étage du Union Building, le 23, 24 et 25 avril. Acheter les billets à la porte ou au Players' Theatre, prix d'entrée 6$ et 4$ pour les étudiants.*

Vous n'en avez peut-être jamais entendu parler, mais une troupe de théâtre francophone existe bel et bien à McGill. La production qu'elle présente à la fin du mois s'annonce audacieuse et intrigante. Faire un collage de huit extraits de pièces d'auteurs aussi divers que Prévert, Ionesco, Vian , Kattan, Laberge, Beckett et Gurik, cela est pour le moins inusité.

La troupe a été fondée l'année dernière par Philippe Collard. Elle portait le nom Théâtre du Silence pour réfleter la présence silencieuse des francophones à McGill. Malheureusement, le nom portait à confusion : on croyait qu'il s'agissait d'une troupe vouée uniquement à la pantomine. Alors, inspirés du surnom par lequel les anglophones dénomment les francophones, les membres de la troupe ont adopté comme nom, le Théâtre de la Grenouille.

Pour Luc Grenier, coordonnateur de la troupe et étudiant en littérature française à la maîtrise, « un théâtre francophone était une nécessité. Nous sommes représentés dans les journaux de l'université, à la radio, il y a même des productions de film en français. Mais pour ce qui est du théâtre, depuis dix ans, il n'y avait rien. Pourtant, le théâtre se différencie des autres modes d'expression, car il impose un contact direct avec le public et obligent les acteurs à faire preuve de créativité. »

Tous les textes qui ont été sélectionnés pour le spectacle gravitent autour de cette jolie formule : l'amour de la mort, la mort de l'amour. « On a choisi un théâtre qui fait appel à l'émotion plutôt qu'aux d'idées. On ne veut pas ennuyer l'auditoire avec des idées, mais plutôt interpeller le public. » explique Luc Grenier.

Les acteurs suivent intégralement les textes originaux. Seulement lors de quelques passages bien précis, se sont-ils permis de prendre des libertés dans le jeu. « L'adaptation c'est souvent casse-gueule, avoue le coordonnateur de la troupe. On a préféré innover et opter pour un collage de textes. » Les trois metteurs en scène, François Thiverge, Pascale Dufour et Andrew Moris ont surtout aidé les acteurs dans la compréhension des textes.

Comme le rappelle le titre de la production *Bouts tabous*, les extraits qui ont été choisies sont tous, d'une façon ou d'une autre, absurdes, provocants ou dérangeants. Ainsi dans l'extrait de Beckett, *Dis-Joe*, un homme se trouve seul dans sa chambre, assailli par des voix qui l'accusent d'avoir assassiné de la femme qu'il aime. L'homme devient de plus en plus angoissé par ces voix qui l'obsèdent. Le spectateur, perplexe, ne sait jamais si tout

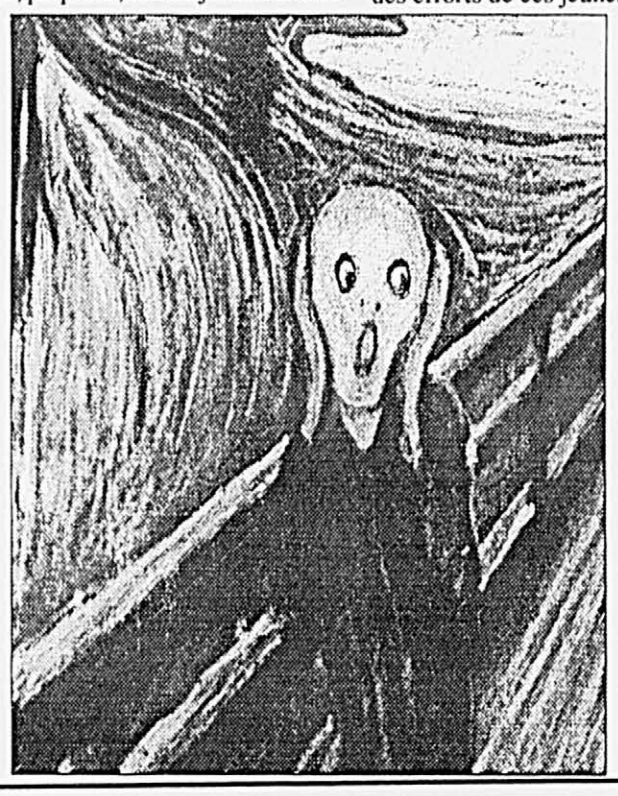


se déroule dans la tête du personnage ou s'il est réellement l'auteur du crime.

C'est la chanson extraite d'une pièce de Marie Laberge, *Jocelyne Trudelle, trouvée morte dans ses larmes* qui sert de lien entre tous les extraits, qui durent de 5 à 25 minutes. Ponctuant le spectacle, cette chanson exprime clairement le propos de la pièce : le tragique de l'existence. La vie de Jocelyne est tellement vide d'amour qu'elle devient amoureuse de la mort et se suicide.

Douze comédiens jouent dans la pièce. Ils ont tous, d'une façon ou d'une autre, une expérience antérieure de la scène.

Préparez-vous à une pièce qui sort de l'ordinaire, car cette création promet de secouer les âmes trop paisibles. Affrontant de front, le côté absurde de nos vies, *Bouts tabous* se veut à la fois une pièce qui stimule la réflexion et émeut par ses textes durs et forts. Sautez sur l'occasion et venez apprécier le fruit des efforts de ces jeunes créateurs.



FRIEDMAN & FRIEDMAN
Chartered Accountants - Comptables agréés
NEXIA INTERNATIONAL
5075 de Sorel, Montréal, Québec H4P 1G6
Tél. : (514) 731-7901 Fax : (514) 731-2923

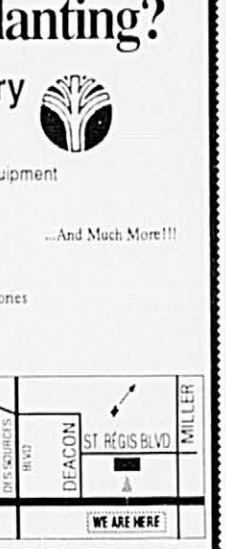
LOCK-IT storage inc.
❑ you store it
❑ you lock it
❑ you keep the key
self-storage
❑ secure & private
❑ low weekly rates
❑ starting at $5.00/week
❑ sizes to fit every need
OPEN 6 DAYS A WEEK
934-0386
4840 Acorn, Montréal

New Age Pendant
19.99 + tx
(introductory price)



• individually mouth blown glass
• silk cord
• cork stopper
• semi precious stones of your choice (amethyst, sodolite, rose quartz, aventurine)
• earings available
• other styles
call Jack 483-5947, 287-1962

Going Treeplanting?
Canadian Forestry Equipment Ltd.
A Complete Line of Treeplanting Equipment Including:
Planting Bags, Planting Spades, Cooling Tarps and Sacs, Tents, Sleeping Bags, Army Pants, Tree Planter's Boots, Rain Gear, Planting Gloves, Back Packs, Camping Accessories, Bama Socks, First Aid Kits, Cots, etc. ...And Much More!!!
VISA
Drop By Our Warehouse Showroom at:
2040 St. Regis Blvd., Dorval
or call (514) 685-1100



DISCOUNT OFFERS • FREE CUSTOMER PICK UP
You're just one call away from reserving a car and transportation to your car. But that's not all.
Discount offers you much more:
• Advantageous rates in all categories
• Rapid, impeccable service
• Late-model, major brand cars
• The final touch: if required, free customer return. No charge.
-15%Regular rates upon your presentation of student I.D.
Discount®
CARS AND TRUCKS RENTALS
6470 BOUL. DECARIE 340-1551
607 DE MAISONNEUVE 284-1554
1674 THIERRY, LASALLE 365-7665



Tee shirts
available
in the Daily Office
Cheap

A tale of the Germs

by DJ Harsh Toke



As difficult as it is to put one's finger on what Anarchy "is", it seems pretty clear what it is not. And what Anarchy is not seems to be proliferating.

In this dismal age of ironed-on "circle A" t-shirts and pre-ripped bluejeans, a skeptic might wonder if Anarchy isn't just another retail movement or political fashion along the lines of nouveau-Grateful Dead hippiedom or, for that matter, the perennial "classic rock" lifestyle.

I don't mean to sound romantic for those mythical, crazy , anarchic days when the punks *didn't* listen to Nirvana on their CD Walkmen. Whatever authentic counter-cultural rebellion that might have accompanied the unleashing of punk rock music about fifteen or more years ago in North America and the UK has since ossified into another music industry-sponsored fashion statement.

Still, there is no reason *not* to remininsce, especially when there are vinyl scratches of punk rock anarchy like the Germs left to posterity.

On the back of my live "Rock and Rule" Germs LP (recorded at a Christmas show at the Whiskey A-Go-Go in Hollywood in 1979, and released on XES Records, 1986), the notorious Geza X, *himself* a punk rock luminary and producer of the Germs ("GI" on Slash Records), does some reminiscing about an early punk band's rapid demise.

Darby Crash, singer/charismatic authority, was probably the first punk rocker in LA, according to Geza X, and certainly the first *dead* punk rocker there, too.

Darby was a rock and roll suicide of some preeminence at the tender age of twenty-two. Before he offed himself, he was lyricist of the dispossesed, disenfranchized, and pissed-off city kids.

Consequently, and perhaps more interestingly for punk-rock historians, he was "a cult leader in every sense of the word; and I was secretly jealous of the bizarre magnetic power he had over people."

On stage Darby Crash was a nasty spectacle, entranced, cutting his body with broken beer bottles, bleeding, writhing, destroying things. On the record, you can actually hear a riot Darby and the Germs helped provoke, which Geza X claims nearly burned down the Whiskey A-Go-Go.

Besides Darby, there were also drummer Don Bolles (later of 45 Grave semi-fame and more recently of Celebrity Skin), guitarist Pat Smear, and Bassist Lorna Doom. On the live LP, all these musicians quickly plod away behind Darby's yelps and howls and growls, obviously just as fucked up as Darby — sounding like shit, but nevertheless making musical and political history.

Many people don't realize that punk rock bands, and some contemporary hardcore bands, are (were) noisy expressions of a profound change in the way young urban people came to understand themselves, authorities, and each other during and after Vietnam, Watergate, ABBA, and all the other monstrosities that rocked the seventies.

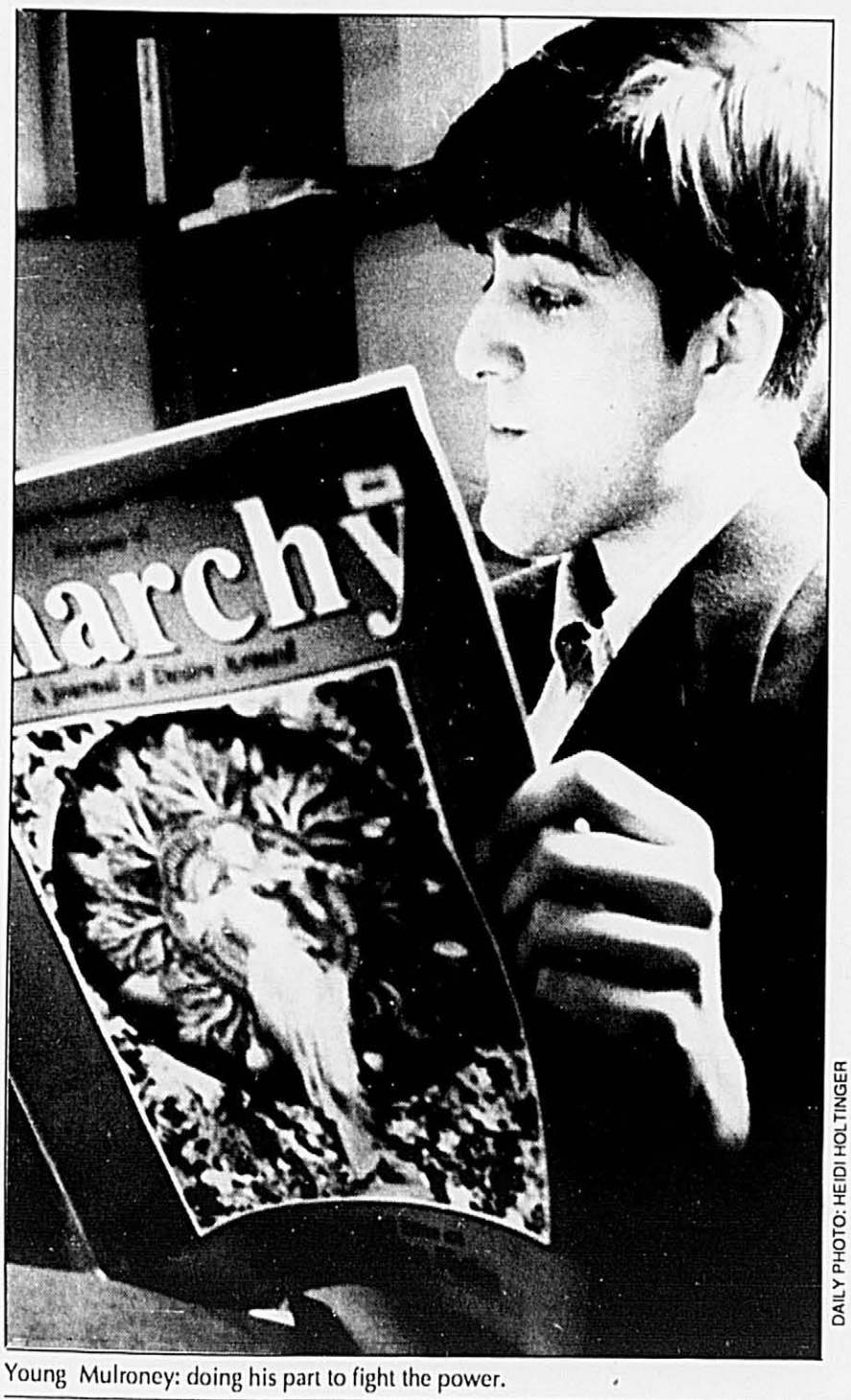
Punk wasn't exclusively *music* at first, but a kind of anarchic event that swept the northern hemisphere for a while.

At first it was disturbing and perhaps even shocking, because it was clearly a counter-cultural phenomenon hegemonized by unwashed youths.

But after more than a decade of commodification, it has finally grown up, and what was the latest rock and roll rebelliousness has by now been organized by an industry into images that have acquired a variety of youthful meanings from passé to dangerously "cute."

This is a long-winded way of suggesting that "punk is dead", but not by suicide, as some conservative critics of counter-culture might have us believe. With the help of a system that absorbs its own cultural contradictions with money and power, it later became a business for some and a "lifestyle" for others.

Librarie Alternative: an anarchist institution for two decades



DAILY PHOTO: HEIDI HOLTINGER

Young Mulroney: doing his part to fight the power.

by Elizabeth Caley

Walk up a crooked stairway on lower St-Laurent, and you can find a cozy bookstore that encourages people to stay and read on the couch it doesn't have the money to buy — if they don't have the money to buy.

The non-profit, self-managed Librarie Alternative Bookstore offers not only a friendly environment with helpful staff, but a bilingual selection of books, magazines and independant newspapers that you'd be hard-pressed to find elsewhere. Anarchist, feminist, native struggle, lesbian, gay and animal rights literature fills the shelves.

"Some books and periodicals disappear within days of arriving on the shelves," said Eric, a member of the collective. "Publications like 'Black Flag' or 'Class War', and anything anarcha-feminist, sell out quicker than we can replace them."

The clientèle range from McGill profs to highschoolers from Verdun. There are even anarchists from Toronto who drop by to load up on the latest anarchist ammunition, he said.

Benefits during the early '70s raised enough cash to launch the Alternative Bookstore at its original location on Crescent Street. At one time the Librarie Alternative and L'Androgyne were the same bookstore, but there was a split in the collective. One group prefered to have a feminist-gay bookstore while the other, a specifically anarchist one.

In 1978, the anarchists moved to their current location at 2035 St-Laurent. They formed a non-profit organization to raise funds locally and internationally to buy and renovate the three-story building.

In 1984 the Librarie Alternative moved into the second floor where they've been ever since. They are the only anarchist bookstore in Canada.

An ever-changing collective of about ten members staffs the store. There is no boss. All decisions are made by concensus at regular meetings where they decide anything from what books to order to what public events they'll organize this month.

How does such an alternative business survive these tough economic times? Members of the collective volunteer their time at least once a week to run the store. No one recieves a salary.

According to the staff collective there is enough interest and curiosity out there to bring in a regular clientèle of budding rebels. All profits from sales are pumped back into re-ordering new stock — the kind of literature no one else in Montréal stocks.

Occasional fundraisers help raise money to order some of the new stock. Two weeks ago, using a loft on St. Catherine's Street, $500 was raised with the help of local artists painting t-shirts to auction off.

The "Kropotkin Trio" played traditional Russian anarchist music and vegetarian food was sold. Along with the store's "anti-profit" declaration the fundraising events help ensure low prices and no commercial bullshit.

Of course, the economic downturn has affected the bookstore. With the tax increase on books and the recession, "Books are now viewed as a luxury," said Eric. Small presses are going out of business and distributors suddenly can't offer credit anymore.

The Bookstore considers itself lucky because anarchist and related ideas circulate mainly through the written word. Underground newspapers from around the world, obscure pamphlets and classic anarchist literature is the mainstay of the bookstore.

Its extensive collection of local and out of town fanzines makes it a mecca for disenchanted youth looking for alternative political culture — the kind unavailible at Dutchy's.

Another member of the collective, Penny, said, "There are no television broadcasts on anarchism, no regular column in the *Gazette*, so people come here. We provide an essential service for the community."

More than a bookstore, the Librarie Alternative has hosted evenings of cabarets, poetry, and video screenings. The adjacent empty lot was once used for a two and a half day street festival of Montréal political theater, music and art.

Once enough revenue is earned by the Alternative Bookstore to pay the morgage, Penny's dream for the future of 2035 St. Laurent, is a three floor community space. Ideally it would have space for independent film screenings, a vegi-café, room for groups to meet, and, of course, an expanded bookstore.

The Anarchist bookstore is open from noon to six pm Monday to Saturday, their phone number is 844-3207. Located at 2035 St-Laurent, between Sherbrooke and Ontario, Métro St-Laurent. Check out the funky anti-condo mural.



Afro-Tropical Discothèque

KEUR SAMBA

A tropical ambiance in the heart of Montréal

KEUR SAMBA

Reggae, Salsa, Soca, Compas (Haitian), Zouk, Afro Beat, Funk

5408 Parc Ave.
278-5409

HAIRBIZ

we offer ***student specials!***
(all year round)

$22 CUT & STYLE for WOMEN

$20 CUT & STYLE for MEN

$43 and up STREAKS and HIGH-LIGHTS

$59 and up PERM & CUT incl.

PRICES INCLUDE G.S.T.
2040 DE LA MONTAGNE
(at the corner of de Maisonneuve boulevard)

For Appointment:
843-4029

DIRECTOR
CAMP RAMAH IN CANADA
STARTING SEPTEMBER 1, 1992.

The Jewish Theological Seminary and Camp Ramah in Canada seek a dynamic, visionary Jewish educator with advanced training in Judaica and education, fluency in Hebrew, demonstrated experience in the camp setting and a personal commitment to religious education and conservative Judaism. Candidates must possess good administrative, organizational and decision-making skills, be able to communicate effectively with adults and young people and establish good inter-personal relations with parents, board members and communal leaders. This is a full-time, year round position. Salary and benefits commensurate with education and experience. The Camp Ramah in Canada office is located in Toronto, the camp site in beautiful Muskoka, Ontario. Send resume to:

Mr. AB. Flatt
c/o Camp Ramah in Canada
801 Eglinton Ave. W., Suite 406
Toronto, Ontario M5N 1E3

McGILL TREE PLANTERS
TRAVELLERS HIKERS CAMPERS
THE LOWEST PRICES FOR QUALITY EQUIPMENT
TENTS / SLEEPING BAGS / RAIN GEAR / BACKPACKS

OUTBOUND Coleman ARCHIPEL

FOR A FREE BROCHURE CALL
482-8206
ORDERING DEADLINE APRIL 3rd

NORTHWIND
EQUIPMENT OUTFITTERS
4877 CUMBERLAND AVE.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Ca$h for Books

The McGill Bookstore is sponsoring a used textbook buy-back:

Valid April 21 — 29

NEW BOOKSTORE, 3420 McTAVISH

Top prices paid for books we need for next term, other titles will be bought at dealer catalogue prices. Our dealer will buy the widest range of books, hard or softcover, whether used on this campus or not.

McGill BOOKSTORE
3420 McTavish • 398-7444

STUDENT PRESCRIPTION DRUG & ACCIDENT INSURANCE PLAN

STUDENTS WHO OPTED OUT BY THE JANUARY 31, 1992 DEADLINE MAY PICK UP THEIR REIMBURSEMENT CHEQUES AT THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY FRONT DESK, ROOM 105, WILLIAM SHATNER UNIVERSITY CENTRE, 3480 McTAVISH

FOR INFORMATION, PHONE 398-6800

ARTSY MIDDLE-CLASS MALES TALK ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

by Kate Stewart

"Violence Against Women: From Men to Men" is being called an important step in raising men's awareness of violence against women.

But some women are not happy about the film.

McGill student Charles Keaton made "Violence Against Women: From Men to Men" because he wanted to "raise men's curiosity" about the subject, and initiate change.

The film uses the "teen-scream" flick as its model. The story — a woman being stalked by man who is supposed to be a friend — is interspliced with men talking about how they understand (or don't) violence against women.

"I wanted to make more men convinced and concerned about violence against women, especially the kind of men who feel pressure not to listen to feminist concerns," Keaton said.

At a screening of the film on Friday, most men said it gave them something to think about, but some women were skeptical.

The problem is the woman in the film.

She is portrayed as passive and confused during a sexual assault, and none of the trauma she would likely experience afterwards is addressed.

Also, there is a lack of ethnic and cultural diversity among the people in the film. Natasha Teoli was a member of the panel which led the discussion of the film after the screening. She described the people in the film as "white, artsy, middle-class males".

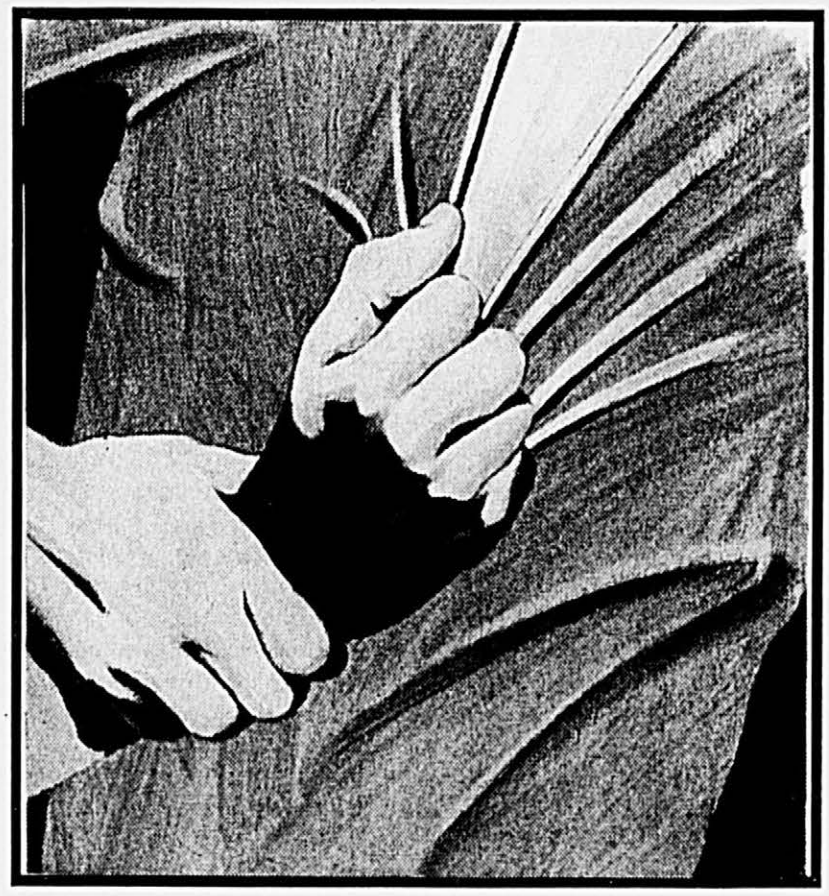
She said although the film is an important step, she doesn't think it's adequate as a tool for teaching men about violence against women.

"I'm skeptical as to how deep the discussion will go when the film is shown to certain groups, like fraternity brothers or first-year students," Teoli said.

Taylor-Jane Green moderated the discussion after the film.

"I think the effort is really important, that a man tried to make a film about violence against women," she said.

"But it could be improved upon. A woman's perspective is needed in the film, and there should be an introduction explaining what the film is trying to do."



Most of the panel members, as well as several people in the audience, found two scenes particularly objectionable.

One has a man compare feeling violated by reading graffiti written by a gay man on a bathroom wall, to how a woman must feel when assaulted with verbal violence.

"It's a misinterpretation waiting to happen," said Sean Collins, one of the male panelists.

The other scene which made people uncomfortable was a man talking about a "radical feminist" theory, which supposedly suggests that whenever a woman is raped, a man — innocent or guilty — be taken off the street and castrated.

The man compares the feeling he had when he heard this theory to the feelings of a woman who is raped.

Although Keaton says he recognises problems in the film, he would not change anything in it if he had the chance to make it over again. But he says he would "add more of a woman's perspective".

Violence Against Women: From Men to Men ran into a lot of problems on the way to becoming what it is today.

It began last year as a project of the men's collective of Québec—PIRG. The board of Q-PIRG at the time was very enthusiastic about the film, but this year's board wasn't so sure when it saw the final result.

Q-PIRG did fund the film, but it is made clear in the credits that it is a project of the men's collective only.

Fiona Deller, a member of Q-PIRG's board of directors and of the Women's Union called the film "irresponsible".

"The woman in the film should be strong and multi-dimensional, not a victim," Deller said.

But according to Keaton, "The point was to talk to men. We didn't say too much about women because we weren't in a position to do so."

HUMAN EMPATHY DROPS 6%

The Politics of Rich and Poor: Wealth and the American Electorate in the Reagan Aftermath
by Kevin Phillips
Harper, 1990
paper, $12.95



The rich got richer and the poor got poorer in Reagan's America. The latest *New York Times* statistics say the wealthiest 1% fattened their bank accounts by 77% from 1977 to 1989, while middle class incomes gathered moss of 4% and the poorest 40% actually saw their earnings decline. Even worse, America's new Robber Barons — the top 1% — reaped an incredible 60% of the country's after-tax income.

But how did they do it?

According to conservative analyst Kevin Phillips, a wave of resentment against the '60s has carried us to a modern plutocracy. Phillips himself advised Nixon in his "Middle America" revival of 1968, but now feels that Nixon's professed love for Joe Six-Pack has soured into Reagan's pro-rich economy.

As in other plutocratic periods of U.S. history, most of the major democrats — like Dukakis and Clinton — have been too spineless to stand up and attack the Right. But now that Reagan has almost broken middle-America's back, even Republicans like Phillips are voicing discontent.

Phillips' keen analysis provides fuel for those who want to articulate their long-held suspicions of Reagan's America. According to Phillips, reaganomics benifitted the wealthy in three main ways: tax-bracket reduction, budget policy and deregulation.

In 1981 Reagan began reducing the top personal income tax bracket, which stood at 72% when he took office and would eventually plummet to a mere 28%. This drop included not only *earned* income, but also *unearned* income, a huge boost to those making money in rents and interest (like the people in *Dallas* and *Falconcrest*).

Secondly, says Phillips, Reagan's team gradually redirected government spending away from what the U.S. government calls "human resources" (like housing) and focused it on "national defense" (like the "Arab Theatre", "Friendly Fire", etc.). Simply put, human empathy went down from 28% to 22% of federal spending, and war went up from 23% to 28%.

With taxes cut and spending high, the feds had to borrow from rich people to get by — to the tune of about $200 billion a year. Interest rates were high, so people who'd lent money to the government were scoring great returns, and then being taxed less on their gains.

In the words of conservative columnist George Will, "Tax revenues are being collected from the average Americans...and given to buyers of U.S. government bonds... If a Democrat can't make something of that, what are Democrats for?"

Reagan's third way of promoting U.S. business was to cut back on government restrictions on business. This saved on administrative costs, but took money from the needy. Businesses such as airlines and telephone companies cut services in rural and poor areas, taking jobs with them.

This "deregulation" also allowed Savings and Loan Banks to invest more freely, gamble, and lose, with *federally guaranteed* deposits. And who's going to pay for that federal guarantee? Taxpayers — after paying for defense, the deficit, and social services.

What are the government's social services doing? According to a recent *Atlantic* analysis of the U.S. Budget, only one *quarter* of federal budget spending goes through programs that finance those in need — and only *one in eight federal benefit dollars* reach those below the poverty line.

Why don't these programs insure against poverty? "The bottom-line," according to the *Atlantic*, "is we divert too many resources to the affluent."

Phillips' analysis makes clear that the U.S. needs fewer tax cuts for the rich and more money directed to social services for the poor. While the budget is being debated in Congress, presidential candidates are combing the countryside.

WHAT ARE THEY OFFERING?

Bush wants to cut back a genteel 15% on military spending, return to Reagan's *laissez-faire* deregulation and reduce the tax on capital gains.

George Clinton is promising to cut middle-class taxes by 10% and increase taxes on the richest from 31% to 38.5%. He also talks about reforming health-care and offering better schools, but doesn't say where he'll find the money.

Edmund G. Brown Jr. is the only candidate screaming bloody murder over Reaganomics. But his proposed value-added tax on corporations would turn up in prices and hurt the middle and lower classes.

Maverick Texas billionaire *H. Ross Perot*, a liberal on social issues, wants to erase the deficit and find "tax solutions" through panels of experts. But can an independent, however rich, do more than steal the votes of another party?

Meanwhile, the rich are still getting richer.

—Neal Colgrass

McGill to get Green Plan

by Jacquelyn Witte



McGill may finally have its own campus-wide 'green plan' after years without any substantial environmental policy.

"Most universities are coming out with green plans across Canada, and McGill is lagging," said Alison Dudley, one of the volunteers working on the plan.

Volunteers at the McGill chapter of the Québec Public Interest Research Group (Q-PIRG) have been preparing the green plan since October 1991.

Dudley said McGill currently has environmental policies in some departments but not in others.

"The university has started to make changes (on environmental policy). It's a question of expanding things that are already in place," said Dudley.

The aim of the Green Plan is to establish environmental guidelines for McGill's physical plant, laboratories, residences and office buildings. The guidelines would address energy conservation and waste management.

QPIRG hopes the rough draft of the plan will be ready by the end of March.

"Most of the research is done, it's just a matter of putting it together and making sense of it," said Dudley.

Volunteers and interns will continue working on the final draft over the summer.

The volunteers are trying to establish feasible goals to ensure the plans implementation.

"We've been talking to physical plant about some changes, but mainly what we're trying to do is put together what is going on on campus now in one package," said Jon Stuart-Smith, another QPIRG volunteer.

QPIRG has been using other universities' plans as prototypes for the plan.

"What we've been doing is following the example of the University of Toronto," said Stuart-Smith.

The McGill administration supports the plan. But Principal David Johnston was hesitant to comment on the plan until he has seen a copy of it. "I was enthusiastic about the initiative," said Johnston. "It's great to see students taking such a step."

Five interns in the Environmental Studies program are providing additional information and research as part of their coursework. They work on individually-chosen topics, such as cafeteria waste management, energy conservation on campus, and recycling.

Students will be asked to vote for the green plan at a referendum next year, hopefully in November.

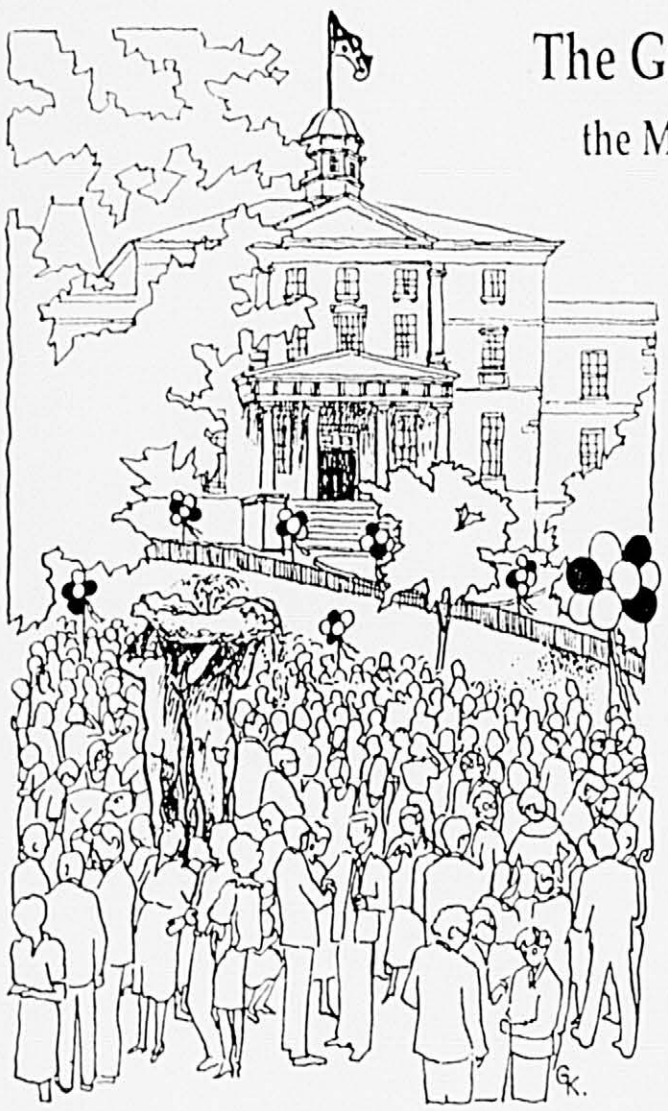
"Before we present it to the administration, we want to put it to a student referendum," said Stuart-Smith.

As soon as the green plan is finalized it will be available to students at the QPIRG office.

DUTCHY'S RECORD CAVE
Where Vinyl is Still Alive
10% Student Discount with I.D.
The only place to shop for IMPORTS
We Carry All New Domestic Releases
4 AD (Record, Cass., CD) Sale
With purchase of three 4 AD cassettes or two 4 AD CD's Receive an exclusive 4 AD T-shirt
- Breeders
- Cocteau Twins
- Dead Can Dance
- Lush
- Pixies
T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE ON 2nd FLOOR
2nd FLOOR • T-Shirts • Posters • Jewellery
1587 St. Laurent
St. Laurent 844-6208

ESPACE HAIRCRAFT
coiffure
273 Milton, Montréal
284 • 9114
STUDENT SPECIALS
Monday to Friday 10 am - 9 pm • Saturday 10 am - 7 pm
Sylvie • Serge • Stefany • David • Farin • Doreen • Danny

Lauzon driving school
La compétance a un nom
STUDENT SPECIAL
Auto $259.00
Moto $349.00
moto truck auto
481-2771 Vendôme
5175 de Maisonneuve O.
opposite Metro
270-2200 Jean-Talon
410 Jean-Talon E.



The Graduates' Society &
the McGill Society of Montreal
invites 1992 graduates to a reception on the main campus for graduating students, guests and the McGill community.
Monday, June 15th - 5:30pm to 7:30 pm.
Free for graduating students, $10.00 for others.
Call 398-3770 or 398-5000 for information.
TOWN & GOWN '92
Reserve by June 5th.
Come celebrate convocation!

CAVERNE GRECQUE
TUESDAY IS LADIES' NIGHT
After 5 PM Ladies eat for 1/2 price from the a la carte menu, Main Course Category
restaurant La Caverne Grecque
TRIO FEST
your choice of Filet Mignon, Chicken Filet or Sirloin Steak with Shrimp & Scallops
$8.88
ITA...PITA...PITA...PIT
Souvlaki on Pita.....$2.95
Chicken on Pita.....$3.25
Souvlaki on Pita w/ Curly Fries.....$3.95
Curly Fries.....$1.45
Chicken on Pita w/ Curly Fries.....$4.25
2 Souvlaki on Pita w/ Curly Fries.....$6.75
2 Chicken on Pita w/ Curly Fries.....$7.45
BRING YOUR OWN WINE
Specials cannot be combined with any other promotions or coupons.
105 Prince Arthur East • 844-5114
950-1 St. Jean, Pointe Claire • 694-2022
8200 Taschereau Blvd., Brossard • 923-4444
Purchase one (1) order of chicken on pita with curly fries ($4.25) and get 1 FREE! with this coupon
Valid until May 3/92 between 11-5 M-F & 11-4 Weekends
Purchase one (1) order of 2 souvlaki on pita with curly fries ($6.75) and get 1 FREE! with this coupon
Valid until May 3/92 between 11-5 M-F & 11-4 Weekends

Luka Bloom rides the acoustic motorbike

by Siân Jones & Glen Harris

No, it's not his real name, and no, he's not ripping off Suzanne Vega. But yes, with a name like Bloom he's got to be Irish.

After recording his debut release, *Riverside*, in New York, pop-folkie Luka Bloom returned to Ireland. This week he pedals through town in support of his latest effort *The Acoustic Motorbike*.

Unlike his brother, Irish traditionalist Christie Moore, Bloom has sought recognition outside his native land with the help of a major recording contract, as well as time spent in Europe, Canada and the U.S. After four years away from home, Bloom decided to return to Dublin "literally and musically."

Despite the change of locale, his latest effort is heavy with residue from his time Stateside. The Acoustic Motorbike reaks of American influences, including L.L. Cool J. and (of course) Elvis. While his brogued "I need Luuuv" does merit a smile, sadly absent from this album is the vivid lyrical playfulness and animated performance of his debut.

His formerly stripped-down virtuosic style has been padded for the mainstream by fellow Eire nationals the Hothouse Flowers as well as his brother.

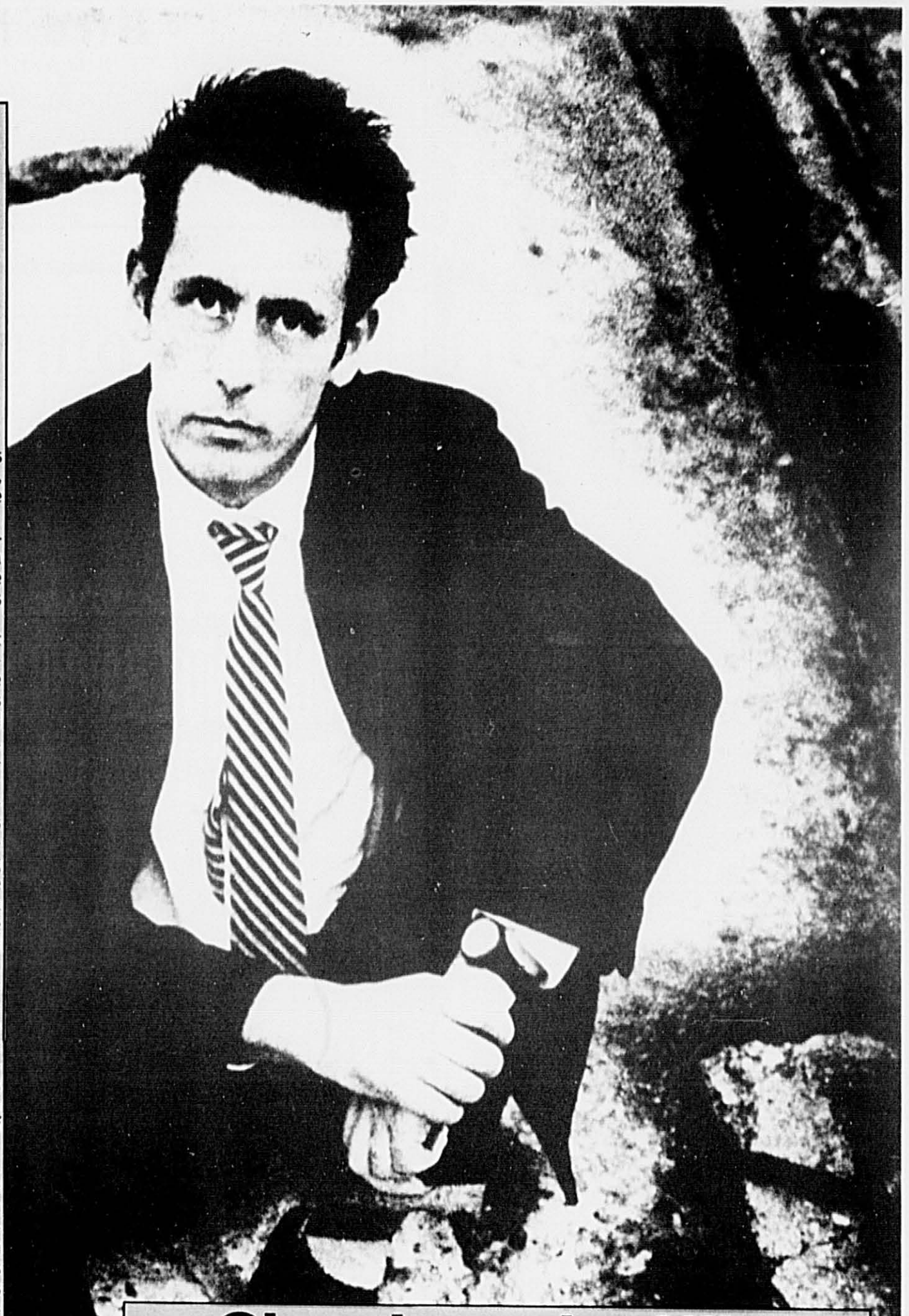
Not only has the feel of the performance changed, but the focus of his material has too. Newly enamoured with the natural world, Luka has lost some of his bite.

His songs, especially the title track, are tinged with New Age mantra-like choruses and a more subtle mood. Bloom weaves together the electric and acoustic, fecklessly blending the Tr 808 drum machine and Irish Bodhrán. Though his trade mark harp-sounding guitar remains a constant, it has lost its rythmic complexity.

Since Bloom last graced Canadian venues in 1990 with no more than his electro-acoustic guitar, the biggest mystery for fans will be whether he follows in the footsteps of former lone star Billy Bragg by towing a band along this time round.

Formerly soft-spoken and humble, it will be interesting to see if he transfers the slickness of his new MTV-prone video (I Need Luv) to the stage Saturday night.

Luka Bloom will perform at Club Soda this Saturday (April 11). Doors open at 21h00. Tickets are $10.50 (+ taxes & services) & are available at Club Soda. For more info. or reservations call 270-7848 or 522-1245.



Chaotic to the *Hilt*

Journey to the Center of the Bowl
Nettwerk, 1992

For the uninitiated, Hilt is a Vancouver-based group including two members of Skinny Puppy, David Olgilvie and Rudolf Goettel.

But their latest release is not for Puppy fans. The techno edge that characterizes Goettel and Olgivie's other work takes a back seat to more conventional instrumentation.

This album refines tracking and sampling techniques learned with Skinny Puppy, but they experiment with live instrumentation, notably guitars. What they create is a surreal soundscape that sounds almost poppish at times, but would never be considered for mainstream radio.

Stylistically, the album is chaotic. It bounces in and out of country, blues, hardcore, disco, and Jesus and Mary Chain-esque tracks. This would be jarring if each song didn't bridge into the next. The bridges vary, but these sound collages will be more familiar to those used to the two's earlier work in Puppy.

Unfortunately, many of the tracks sound like other bands' works. But the whole is very well conceived and coherent. This is a relief after their previous album, which was an aimless noise experiment induced by drug abuse.

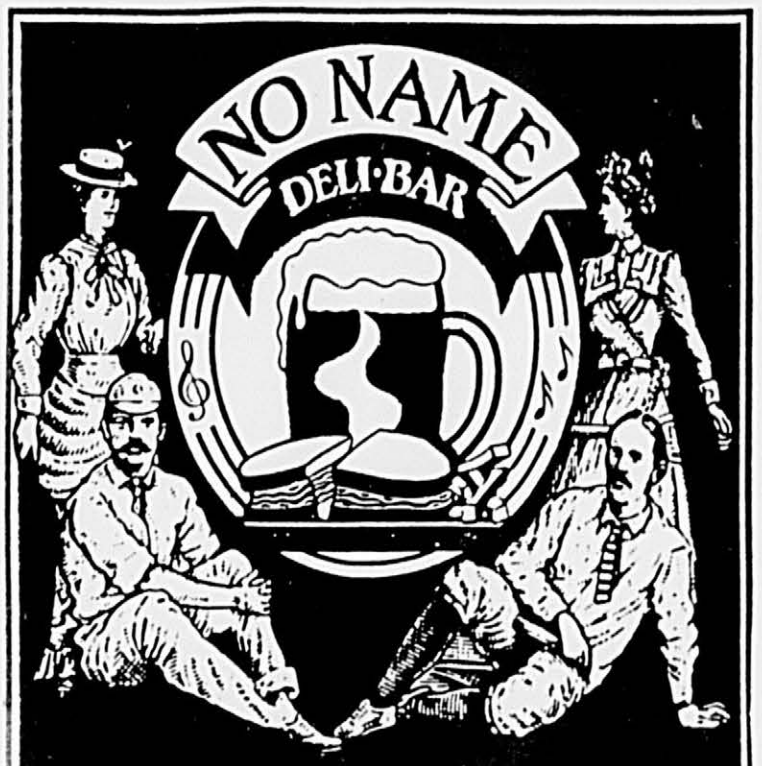
While the album has no stylistic focus, the individual tracks are well thought out, and the way they are presented is a fresh breath of air into the stale world of alternative noise.

However, the vocals, buried in mounds of distortion, do nothing for the album. Olgilvie can't sing to save his life and it shows. This detracts from the otherwise professional effort on the album.

The sampling and tracking on this album are often indistinguishable from the real instruments, a welcome change from artificial techno 'Death Disco'.

I don't recommend you run out and buy this album unless you have the dollars — it simply isn't most people's idea of musik. However, If you are the kind of person who has Stravinsky, Einstürzende Neubauten and Abba on the same shelf, it's a must have.

—James Forbes



30 Specials
from $4.95 - $6.95
Soup, coffee and dessert included!

Breakfast from 6 am - 11 am
Sat.-Sun. 'til 3 pm
2 eggs, bacon, toast, fresh orange juice & limitless coffee for $3.50

A Great Place To Eat All Day & After The Show!
Kitchen open until 1am

Fully Licensed Bar with Unique Pub Ambiance
3444 Park Avenue 982-6113

Graduate Studies in Education

ADULT EDUCATION
Training of Adult Educators/Adult Education as a Field of Study and Practice/Understanding and Teaching the Adult Learner/Designing/Evaluating and Administrating Adult Learning Projects

CHILD STUDY
Child Growth and Development/Curriculum and Instruction/Day Care/Children and Technology/Family Relations/Second Language Acquisition/Play

EDUCATIONAL STUDIES
Social Foundations/History and Philosophy of Education including Multicultural Education, Adult Education, Study of Classroom Processes

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
Training/Computer-based Learning/Education, Media/Instructional Design/Distance Education

For further information or application, please contact:

Education Department
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, H-549
Montréal, Québec, H3G 1M8
(514) 848-2004

Concordia
UNIVERSITY

REAL EDUCATION FOR THE REAL WORLD

"It doesn't matter whether you fight for independence with a gun, a poem or a food cooperative; you are going to be criminalized."



ComputerEase
Edwina Reich, consultant

CONSULTANTS IN MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE, HARDWARE AND TRAINING

1845 de Maisonneuve Ouest Suite 3
Tel: 933-2368 • FAX: 933-6918

SOUND AND GRAPHICS EXTRAVAGANZA!!

33 Mhz 386 with SUPER VGA AND SOUNDBLASTER!!!

$1699.00

Package Includes:

- 80386 33 Mhz Motherboard, 64K Cache with **2MB RAM**
- Desk Case **OR** Mini Tower Case
- Panasonic 1.2 MB **AND** 1.44 MB Floppy Drives
- 84MB 15MS Hard Disk **64K Cache** (2 Yr. Warranty)
- 2 Serial, 1 Parallel, 1 Game port
- SAMSUNG 14" SUPER VGA 1024 x 768 .28mm
- **ATI VGA** 512K Video Adapter (2 Yr. Warranty)
- 101 key Bilingual Keyboard
- Soundblaster with Midi Interface

NEW EXTENDED HOURS!!!
Mon-Wed 9:30-5 Thurs, Fri 9:30-9
Sat 12-5

NEW!!! 3 YEAR WARRANTY ON MOTHERBOARD!!!
FREE DOS LESSON WITH ALL SYSTEMS!!!

Prices in effect until April 19, 1992
Call us for all your computer needs!

CAMP STAFF NEEDED FOR SUMMER 1992

POSITIONS OPEN:

Senior Staff:
- Assistants to Directors
- Waterfront & Section Heads

Program & Counsellors:
- Arts & Crafts
- Sports - (indoor/outdoor)
- Music & General Program

Our Camp is actually 3 camps in one and caters to mothers and young children age 3 mos. to 8 yrs. in Main Camp, while Girls and Boys Camps run independently for young people age 8 to 14. There are many inter-camp programs which bring the three camps together each session.
Please send curriculum vitae to:

Camp Chapleau of the Old Brewery Mission
915 Clark St., Montreal, QC, H2Z 1J8
866-6593

AU 2ième COIFFURE ESTHÉTIQUE
NEW ESTHETIQUE SERVICES



Specials For McGill Students *ALL YEAR!*

Shampoo, Cut & Style
Men: $10
Women: $15

Perm or Modelling
Women or Men from $20



Facials, leg waxing, pedicure, manicure. 20% off for students.

843-6268 Closed Mondays
3414 Parc Ave., 2nd floor, suite 220 (corner Sherbrooke)

GRADUATION Announcements

University graduation announcements are now being accepted for a special feature appearing in The Gazette on Sunday, May 24.



Brown, Robert: Bachelor of Arts,McGill University. Best wishes for your continued sucess from the whole family. Congratulations!

Announcement with photograph:
$50.00 for photograph (black and white preferred), plus 90¢ per word. Plus GST.

Announcement only:
90¢ per word (plus GST).

Deadline:
12 noon, Friday, May 15

For more information, call between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

The Gazette
987-2369

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
McGill University

Male & Female Participants needed for a study concerning personality and family relationships:

1) who are 21 years of age or younger
2) who are presently living at home
3) who are enrolled in an undergraduate program

The study will consist of questionnaires only and will require approximately one hour to complete. Each participant will receive $8.00 and a chance to win $100 more.

All data will remain strictly confidential.

If you think you might be interested in participating, now or after exams please contact us at 398-7425 for further information. This study will continue throughout the summer.

LETTERS

continued from page 18

students from the faculties of Medicine, Science, and even Arts.

Secondly, while many fraternities at McGill are unquestionably sexist and/or discriminatory, this does not justify anyone to stereotype *ALL fraternities* as such.

Please don't misunderstand us. We don't claim that all frats exist in an atmosphere of sexual equality and acceptance. However, it remains true that a minority of current frats do promote the openness, acceptance, and cooperation which characterize the true meaning of the word "fraternity".

We must accept the term fraternity for what it is denoted to mean, and then judge each frat on its individual merits and failings. We must attempt to "weed out" the obstacles towards equality of all people, regardless of their age, sex, race, creed, or beliefs. But we must also promote those frats with professive goals.

Let us point out that 49 per cent of Ph Ds membership is composed of female students who have been open-minded enough not to judge this Frat by its name, but rather have sought out its legitimate and worthwhile objectives. We only wish that you, the McGill student body, will be as open-minded as they.

Roland Orfaly
Heidi Carlson

Nerenberg on Bergenergen

To the Daily:

Blazes!

Your April 1st humour issue hit the mark. Moses Malone I was flabbergasted. Your satire of me was excellent. I freaked my beans!

I barely know who I am any more...

Albert Nerenberg
Gazette columnist

ESP myopic

To the Daily:

Regarding the environmental group ESP's lobbying of the Board of Governors to divest McGill's holdings in "ecologically irresponsible" companies, I feel the ESP's efforts are myopic. I'm not pandering to big business. However, by simply not investing in these companies (such as Dow Chemical, Exxon and Hydro Québec) does not eliminate their existence or their negative environmental impact. No environmental battle will have been won.

I agree society (you, me, McGill) must strive for environmentally friendlier means, and universities play a leading role in reaching these goals. However distancing ourselves from the problem by not supporting such companies through investment is not the solution. You and I are.

You and I both use the products and services these companies produce every day. The very ink on this page is a product of all three of the above industries. Even the fresh fruit you had for breakfast. That kiwi didn't walk to the supermarket, nor did it grow so fast and big without chemical fertilizers derived from petroleum. Nor did it stay fresh in your fridge without electricity and CFC's.

I'm not trying justify environmental degregation. I'm just trying to put the environmental problems into scope. It is not an us versus them situation; we are them. You and I are actually destroying the environment.

People pollute and have environmental impact just by existing. We need to find the sustainable balance and be willing to make the trade offs between our daily expectations and the environment. We all need to think about the "true costs" of our daily actions, not just the individual.

By divesting in such companies we are being hypocritical and trying to blame someone else for the planet's problems.

If ESP wants to save the environment they could do better by spending their time selling energy effficient light bulbs door to door.

Geoff Morrison

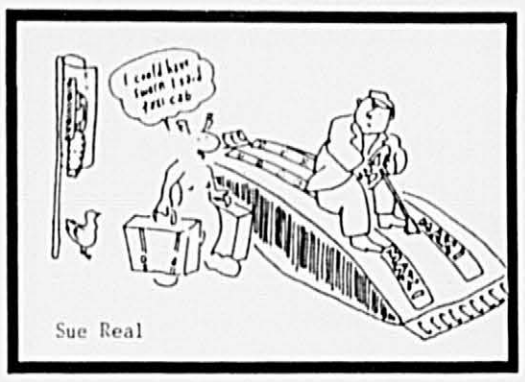
An open letter to Principal Johnston

To the Daily:

We, the members of the McGill James Bay Coalition, were dismayed to learn that McGill has invested $500 000 in Hydro Québec bonds. it is important for McGill to take a stand on the issues of Native rights and environmental preservation. McGill should, thergfore, divest its holding in compaies which participate in activites which are detrimental to these values. Hydro Québec has shown itself on numberous occasions to be such a campany.

James Bay is a prime example of hydro Québec's attitude towards Native rights and the environment. It has already destroyed and irreversibly altered much of Northern Québec. Dams have diverted rivers and flooded hunreds of thousnads of hectares of land, which has altered the way of life of many Cree. Hunting territories and settlements, which hadbveen used since time immemorial, have beensubmerged. Increased mercurylevels in many lakes and rivers have made fish iedible, and the building of roads has opened the area to sports hunters who do not understand the ned tocarefully manage food resources, such as caribou.

Hydro Québec now wishes to buiod James Bay II. This is opoesed by the Cress and environmentalists. The Cree



do not wish to have their way of life disrupted once again. Time has not yet allowed us to adequately understand the environmental impact of James Bay I. The Cree went to the International Water Tribunal where their claim against Hydro Québec was supported. The Tribunal recommended that Hydro Québec cease construction of James Bay II and look for alternative energy sources.

By divesting as soon as possible, McGill will be supporting the Cree and will show that it will not tolerate irresponsible corporate behavior. If McGill retains these holdings, however, it is giving tacit support to Hydro Québec's policies.

Sincerely.

Anna-Cristina Carlson
McGill James Bay Coalition

Buffoon's revenge

To the Daily:

We at the CSFAB (Canadian Society for the Advancement of Buffoons) were shocked and appalled by your recent article "Réaction Québec: Buffoons with blue glasses". As you at the *Daily* surely know, buffoons are a very oppressed group in Canada and we don't need to be compared to a truly bizarre phenom such as "Réaction Québec". Frankly, we're sick and tired of being ridiculed. "Buffoons rights" may sound funny, but I assure you it isn't.

Don't fuck with us! Buffoons are very powerful in Canada. Some make the claim we even control the government and the media. Which we never deny.

Count yourself lucky this is your last issue other wise you would face a "Réaction Buffoon"!

Be warned.

Canadian Society for the Advancement of Buffoons,
McGill Chapter

Trying again

Ms. Kaba (Hyde Park, March 30) apparently had some trouble understanding the central theme of my letter (March 23). Allow me to try again.

The BSN wants to restrict a position at McGill to people of "African descent". I had hoped the inherently racist nature of this policy would manifest itself by asking, in esseence: What are these racial criteria that the BSN insists upon? and, How will the BSN evaluate applicants with respect to such criteria?

Reflect upon these considerations; if your reading comprehesion is beyond that of second grade (unlike our friend here), two things become obvious: 1. As much the BSN couches their ideas in Oh!-so-warm-and-cosy rhetoric, it remains a racist group peddling a racist policy and 2. Employment decisions based, wholly or partially, on skin colour are, in my opinion, unfair, immoral and just plain stupid.

But what does the gibberish factory churn out in response? (A loon to all those who guess right) — I'm a racist! Holy leaping line of argument, Vern, but it's true! Surprising? I think not: a typical conversation with a member of The Church of Opportunists Seeking Global Harmony goes something like this: (un-indoctrinated): "I must contend your political viewpoint", (thoroughly indoctrinated): "communist, terrorist bastar... (shit, wrong manual... hong on a sec... there we go) "...racist sexist scum, no more daily ads for you!"

On a final note, Ms. Kaba asserts that "one drop of black blood is enough to qualify a person as black." A Caribbean student was recently refused admission to the National Society of Black Engineers (McGill Chapter) because she was not "black enough". I suggest to you, Ms. Kaba, along with your buddy, Mr. Botha, go examine this woman to see if, indeed, she does possess this requisite drop. I look forward to your pronouncement.

M.D. Politt
M. Eng II

Bureaucratic-Collectivist Volunteers (with fists up noses)

To the Daily:

Re: "If your nose is out of joint: picket"

The *Daily*'s politics are hilarious. I could not make head or tail of your idiotic "comment" which suggested that people should volunteer in community groups (or start their own, golly geez!) instead of taking to the streets. Demonstrating in public is more than just posing in front of TV cameras, Fiona and Peter. If you've ever been to one (have you?) it can be *really* fun andempowering as well.

In our society, people are taught to hold in their anger, to write letters of protest, and to vote — in short, to regulate their desires so as not to make a fuss. Others, on the left, extoll us to be

continued on page 28

DROP IN for students registered or interested in the **WOMENS' STUDIES** minor program.

- Meet the Advisors & Director
- Ask questions
- Consult most recent course outlines
- Exchange information with other students.

Tuesday, April 14, 3-5 pm
McGill Centre for Research & Teaching on Women
3487 Peel Street, 2nd Floor
Coffee & cookies will be served.

Extra Special **SALON RALPH** Extra Special
Women's & Men's Hair Stylists



Perm
$25
with coupon
Shampoo, cut,
$10 for him • wash, & blow dry • $15 for her



680 Sherbrooke **844-9688**
(corner University, next to McGill) *SPECIALS WITH THIS AD

NORCO • FIORI • NISHIKI • NORCO • FIORI • NISHIKI

McWhinnie Cycle Centre

HOURS	
Mon. - Wed.	9 am - 6 pm
Thurs. & Fri.	9 am - 9 pm
Saturday	9 am - 5 pm

6010 Sherbrooke St. West in N.D.G. • 481-3113

Huge Selection of 1992 New Models

McGill Student Discount
- *Complete Spring Tune-Up $30 until April 30*
- *1991 models 10-15% off*
- *New 1992 models - 5% off*
- *10-20% off parts & accessories*

McWhinnie Cycle Inc. – Everything for *any* cyclist

offers valid till May 11th (with this ad)

LOGIX innovation
Logix Innovation
5173 Côte-des-neiges # 5
Montreal (Qc)
H3T 1Y1
Tel: 735-7850
Fax: 735-8631

Financing available for students

SYSTEM 386SX-16 **$715.00**
Processor 80386SX-16Mhz
Memory: 1Mb RAM (1Mb-16Mb)
Keyboard 101-keys
1 Parallel port, 2 Serial ports, 1 Game port
Floppy 5.25" 1.2 Mb
Logitech mouse Dexxa 3Bts
Video card Super VGA 16 bits Trident 256K
VGA monochrome monitor



Note: System 386SX-20 (add)$55.00

SYSTEM 386-25 **$1195.00**
Processor 80386DX-25Mhz
Memory 1Mb RAM (1Mb-8Mb)

SYSTEM 386-33 CACHE **$1460.00**
Processor 80386DX-33Mhz
64K cache
Memory 4Mb RAM (1Mb-32Mb)

SYSTEM 486-33 **$1845.00**
Processor 80486DX-33Mhz
64K cache (option 256K)
Memory 4Mb RAM (1Mb-32Mb)

INCLUDED
Keyboard 101 keys
1 Parallel port, 2 Serial, 1 Game port
Floppy 5.25" 1.2Mb, 3.5" 1.44Mb
Mouse Logitech Dexxa 3Bts
Video Card Super VGA 16bits Trident 512K
Colour monitor S-VGA - 1024x768 .28mm

OPTIONS:

HARD DRIVE	
50Mb 17 ms IDE	**$275.00**
80Mb 17 ms IDE	**$385.00**
105Mb 17 ms IDE	**$415.00**
120Mb 17 ms IDE	**$475.00**
240Mb 17 ms IDE	**$805.00**
VIDEO CARDS	
ATI VGA Wonder XL 1Mb OEM	**$190.00**
ATI VGA Wonder PLUS 512K OEM	**$155.00**
MONITOR	
Datatrain DC-520 14" (1024x768)	**$390.00**
TTX 5468 NI 14" (1024x768) non-Interlac.	**$450.00**
CO-PROCESSOR	
Intel 387DX-33	**$270.00**
MOUSE	
Logitech Mouseman	**$73.00**
Logitech Mouseman & Windows 3.0	**$135.00**
PRINTERS (cable included)	
RAVEN PR-9102 9-pin 192-cps 80-col	**$179.00**
RAVEN PR-9105 9-pin colour	**$225.00**
RAVEN PR-2416 24-pin 192-cps 80-col	**$275.00**
OKIDATA 400: Laser 4-PPM 512K HP II compat. 300DPI	**$765.00**
MODEM	
2400 baud internal	**$69.00**
Cardinal Fax/modem 2400/9600 S/R	**$140.00**
Sound Blaster Pro	**$245.00**
Sound Blaster Pro & CD-ROM (Panasonic)	**$780.00**

WARRANTY
2 years
parts & labour

BUSINESS HOURS: Mon.-Wed. 9h-18h, Thurs.-Fri. 9h-21h, Sat. 9h-17h

LETTERS

continued from page 27

"volunteers" (unpaid labour which only the rich can afford) or to join bureaucratic-collectivist organizations and "build the revolution".

How boring and repressed of you. If you really consider yourselves anarchists, the thought of taking to the streets to defend your rights or communities should be something exciting. Only an addle-minded person whose life revolves around TV images would think demonstrations are about "TV images". TV perverts public shows of anger, for sure. That doesn't make them bad. Get out of your basement office, and ask the Mohawks of Kanehsatake or the Blacks of Montréal why they have demonstrations.

Pierrette Latendreau
B.A.

Work more

To the Daily:

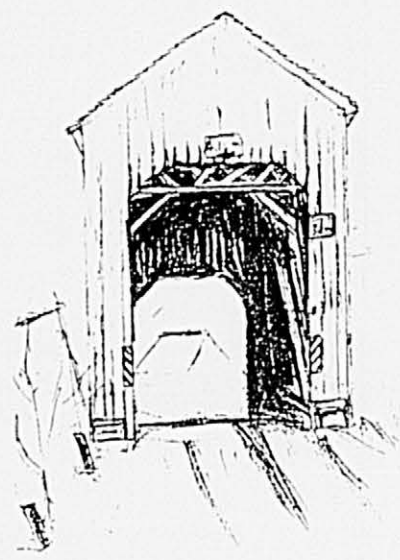
Upon reading a recent editorial in the *Daily*, dated March 23, I have to conclude that either the quality of writers is extremely poor or the array of popular issues such as gay and lesbian rights, feminism,etc., have been exhausted. The article is ridiculous because its authors clearly exhibit a lack of even a superficial understanding of economics or what the real world entails.

Although riddles with misunderstandings and confused arguments, the authors conclude that a reduced work week would bring about less work for the poor "working class" and therefore the reduced hours could be filled by Canada's 10 per cent unemployed. furthermore, they claim that this would entail increased wages to compensate workers. I guess they concluded that Canada would end up with full employment, equal wages and happier workers.

Get real acadmics. This reeks of some archaic communist manifesto bullshit. Anybody with any basic understanding of economics and business knows that if you legislate shorter work weeks and increased minimum wages, those nice jobs will disappear to another corner of our great planet, adding to the ranks of the unemployed and Canada's deficits. We don't live in a utopia as these editorialists would have you believe and the competitive environment is an esential factor in the well being of the country.

Essentially, these writers are of the "herd mentality"; the followers in society who rely on others for their well-being. Hard work is far too much to ask from these people, for it is boring and unrewarding. Thank God there are still people in this country who reject this mediocrity and believe that personal and national well being are achieved through hard work and diligence.

Edward Wooten



Yours — Robin and Alex

EVENTS HIGHLITE

Today through Friday, a series of videos presenting the shadier side of U.S. foreign policy and the exploits of the CIA will be shown in Union B-09.

On Wednesday, you can see *Cover Up: Behind the Iran Contra Affair*, and *Daniel Sheehan*, along with history on Bush & co.'s phony "war on drugs".

Thursday has *John Judge* (the hidden history of the U.S. government's involvement in drugs trafficking), and *Tony Avirgan* (the CIA's role in bombing its own citizens and its rols in the cocaine trade).

Friday, watch *John Stockwell* discuss the National security state in America and the Third World, and *Barbara Honegger* talk Reagan/Bush's involvement with the Khomeini regime.

All welcome. Videos run from 14h30 to 17h. Free.

EVENTS

Wednesday, April 8

Videos of alternatives voices and views on America's leadership. *Cover-up: Behind the Iran Contra Affair* and *Daniel Sheehan* on the history of Bush and company and the phony "war on drugs". Union B-09, 14h30 to 17h00.

Thursday, April 9

Women & Poverty group at QPIRG are looking for students interested in doing research on women's rights and/or welfare legislation for academic credit in the 1992-93 school year. Info: 398-7432.

La Coalition du Grand Montréal contre la loi 37 is organizing a protest action against law 37. 11h30, Comité Social centre-sud, 1710 Beaudry, at métro Beaudry. Info: 932-4045.

Prof. Peter Woolfson speaks on "The Geriatric Ward and Ethnographic Exploration", Leacock 738, 16h30.

Environmental Strategies Preparation Group will hold a think & drink session in the Alley, Union building. Open to all interested students. (no time given)

The Institute of Islamic Studies Library presents an "Exhibition of Calligraphy" by Shams Nanji. Morrice Hall.

Videos of alternative voices and views on America's leadership. *John Judge* on the hidden history of segments of U.S. government's involvement in narcotic trafficing, and *Tony Avirgan* on the C.I.A.'s role in bombing attack on its own citizens and involvement in cocaine importation. Union B-09, 14h30 to 17h00.

Friday, April 10

A public forum on issues around the Earth Summit will be held in St. Monica's church hall, 6405 Terrebonne Ave., N.D.G., 19h30. Info: 481-0267.

Videos of alternative voices and views on America's leadership. *John Stockwell* on National security state in America and the Third World, and *Barbara Honegger* on Reagan-Bush campaign and the Khomeini regime. Union B-09, 14h30 to 17h00.

Saturday, April 11

McGill James Bay Coalition presents the "Second Annual Teach-In on James Bay". A day of speakers, music and discussion. 845 Sherbrooke W., at McGill College. (rain location, Union building, 3480 McTavish)

Wednesday, April 22

A demonstration for the survival of social housing meets at Carré St.Louis, 13h30. The action we be against federal cuts to cooperative housing programs.

Saturday, April 25

Demonstration against a racist justice system and in support of the accused Mohawks of Oka. 14h. Meet at Carré St-Louis. Call 499-0314.

OPTOMETRIST

- *Eyes Examined*
- *Eye Glasses (2 for1)*
- *Contact Lenses (from $99)*
- *Medicare Card accepted*
- *24 Hour Service on most prescriptions*

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)
933-8700 or 933-8182

MOVING & STORAGE



Closed van or truck.
Local and long distance.
Tor. - Van. (wkly)
NY - Florida (USA)
7 days – 24 hours.

Steve
735-8148



Experience Europe Affordably

ON YOUR OWN

AIRFARES



Montreal - London
from **$429** + tax
with add-on fares to Continental Europe from as little as $70 one way.

Montreal - Paris
from **$439** + tax

EURAIL:
One month Youth **$549**
Two month Youth **$749**
15 day in 2 mth. Youth Flexi **$492**

ON A TOUR

Contiki
Concept: European Highlights 14 days from **$71** per day

Hotel: Carousel 14 day from **$90** per day

TopDeck
Camping: Mini Europe 21 days from **$65** per day

Deckerhome: Highlights of Europe 16 days from **$66** per day

NO MATTER HOW YOU WISH TO EXPLORE EUROPE WE HAVE WHAT YOU NEED
Please note prices are based on low season travel. Booking restrictions may apply. Space is limited, so book early. For more information contact:

VOYAGES CAMPUS
3480 McTavish (Student Union) 398-0647
2085 Union, Suite L8 284-1368



The Graduates' Society of McGill University *
and the* McGill Alma Mater Fund *

would like to congratulate the following members of the Class of '92 and welcome them to the McGill Class Officers Programme

Diploma Agriculture
Sylvie Mahannah
Julie Roy

Dietetics & Human Nutrition
Mary Trifonopoulos
Barbara Ledermann

Agricultural & Environmental Sciences
Rhonda MacDougall

Architecture
Robert Elfer
Jay Hiscox

Arts
Lise Chicoine
Melanie Lee
Teddy Lim

Dentistry
Wagdi George Sioufi

Education
Mark Watson

Engineering
Julian Giacomelli (Civ)
Guy Lafond (Elec)
Simon Hum (Mech)
Raymond Tenenbaum (Chem)

Law
Sophie Arpin
Jordan Waxman

Library & Information Studies
Yvonne van Lith
Ann Romeril

M.B.A.
Michelle Marcil

Management
Cindy Lester

Medicine
Harold Olney
Sevan Ortaaslan
Jeremy Pripstein

Music
Katrina Mills

Nursing
Chantale Leclerc

Physical & Occupational Therapy
Lorraine Hillerud
Melanie Koch
Ellen Melis
Lisa Yee

Religious Studies
Lynda Harrison

Science
Deanna Vanderyagt

Social Work
Ann Janelle

Class Pledge Program University Chairperson
Ian Pilarczyk

* The Graduates' Society of McGill University offers to all alumni a variety of branch programmes, *The McGill News* and the opportunity to keep in touch with classmates through newsletters and reunion activities.

** The McGill Alma Mater Fund, the University's annual giving programme, encourages much needed alumni support to fund student loans, library acquisitions, scholarships, athletics, and student and faculty projects.



SALON DE COIFFURE JOVEN
(near McGill)

WOMEN WASH CUT BLOWDRY $15 SUPER SPECIAL
Welcome Students, Profs & Personnel.
Elle et Lui

MEN WASH, CUT, BLOWDRY $10 5 HAIRSTYLISTS TO SERVE YOU.

SPECIAL ON PERMS — INCLUDES SHAMPOO, CUT, STYLING, RINSE, MOUSSE, STREAKS $25

425 De Maisonneuve West, 844-7748 Valid until 31 Aug. '92

DRIVING SCHOOL
Controle

SPECIAL OF THE WEEK
$279.00 for students ➡ GST included
10% discount (with coupon)
6260 Côte-des-Neiges 344-3262

SIENA SUMMER MUSIC INSTITUTE (Florence)
Culture, language, travel, concerts, Credit/non-credit. Rome, Venice, 3 days in Switzerland. Adv. Students, Grads, Professionals; July 16 to August 18, Cost $1585. Special Ed. charter flight; Write/call:
SESSIONE SENESE PER LA MUSICA/ARTE..
Director, 595 Prospect Road, Waterbury, CT 06706.
203-754-5741.



DON'T MOVE IT... STORE IT!

STORE YOUR BOOKS & FURNITURE BETWEEN SEMESTERS AT
MINI-ENTREPOSAGE SECURITÉ



Safe, Warm & Secure for your personal needs
- All sizes available
- Monthly rental at affordable rates
- Burglar and fire alarm systems
- On-site security guard
- All major credit cards accepted

YOU STORE IT! YOU LOCK IT! YOU KEEP THE KEY!
MINI-ENTREPOSAGE SECURITÉ
The Storage Solution!
8499 PLACE DEVONSHIRE 733-7511

Break time?

McGill University takes it with Greyhound.

When you're ready to take a break — for a weekend or a week, we're close by — with schedules going more places, more often than anyone else. And with low, low fares.

So next break, take Greyhound. Call today for complete fare and schedule information.

I.E. Montreal-New York (Return)
as low as $63 Can. all inclusive (subject to change)
For Reservations 287-1580

Go Greyhound
® And leave the driving to us.

® 1984 Greyhound Lines, Inc.

The store for conscious shoppers....
ENVIROMART
The place to get all your environment-friendly products.

The staff of ENVIROMART wishes you good luck during your exams and hopes that you have a great summer. Drop by & see us during your vacation!
ALSO: If you are looking for a summer job that will do the planet some good, maybe you would be interested in marketing some of our products... If so, give us a call or drop by the store.

393-3513
1229A CRESCENT
(Below Ste. Catherine)
Bring in this coupon & save on both taxes.
Offer valid until June 1, 1992

RESTAURANT CAESARS PUB SHOWBAR

Many Thanks to all McGill Students & Staff
We wish you good luck & hope you visit us this summer

- CAESARS TERRACES OPEN SOON
- LIVE BANDS NOW WED TO SAT!
- PLAY IN JAM-NIGHT EVERY SUNDAY AND ENJOY STAFF PITCHERS $5.95
- DARTS & POOL EVERY MONDAY AND ENJOY 0.25 WINGS ALL NIGHT
- TUESDAY IS LASER KARAOKE NIGHT
- CAESARS KITCHEN OPEN UNTIL 3 AM
- WINGS ONLY 0.25 FROM 4 TO 7 SEVEN DAYS A WEEK!!!!!!

CAESARS
PIZZA
ONLY $2.50 tax incl.
Exp. May 1992
One per person per occasion • (with purchase of any drink)

CAESARS
Club Sandwich
$2.95
Exp. May 1992
One per person per occasion • (with purchase of any drink)

CAESARS
2 FOR 1
Glass O'Draft
with purchase of any daily Meal Special
(Exp May 1992) One per person per occasion

1608 Lincoln Ave. Montréal, Québec H3H 1G9 • Tél.: (514) 938-9270

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, Room B-17, Union Building, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.
McGill Students (with valid ID): $3.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, $2.50 per day. McGill Employees (with staff card) $4.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, $3.50 per day. All others: $5.00 per day, or $4.00 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. (Prices do not include applicable GST or PST). For more information, please visit our office in person – WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - Housing

Roommate wanted. $167/mo., Sunny, 2 balc., 2 roomies. St. Dominique near P. Arthur. Women preferred. Lesbian Pos. May 1 to next year. 284-3062.

Amazing 4 1/2 to share on Durocher. All utilities, partially furnished, laundry, no bugs. Female, non-smoker preferred. May-August. $175/mo. Sarah/Chrisoula 286-2401.

Sublet: Large 4 1/2 corner of St. Laurent & Pine; Fully furnished, 2 balconies. Park in front, mountain view. Large kitchen, ceiling fan, very negotiable. Call 286-1690.

Sublet: May 1-Aug. 1 Large 3 1/2 Aylmer & Sherbrooke. 5 min. to McGill. Incl. utilities/laundry. Suitable for 2 people. $400/mo. Option to renew. 284-4278.

Roommate wanted to share bright 5 1/2 on Durocher. Females only please. 286-1465.

Sublet May 1st-June 30th - Option to renew. $285 heat not included - Prince Arthur & University - High ceiling - Sunny - Tel: 286-5476.

Spacious 2 1/2 for summer sublet, furnished, cable TV, indoor & outdoor pools, air-conditioned, sauna, weight room. Sherbrooke & Drummond. $450/mo. Negotiable. Call 286-0664.

Sublet May 1-July 1. 2 1/2 Peel Plaza 18th floor, balcony, garage, pool, great view. 3 min. to McGill. $480/neg. Call 282-1987.

Sublet - 3 1/2, 2 bedrooms, furnished, TV and microwave included. Durocher and Prince Arthur. May 1st to August 31st. Option to renew. $500/month. Call 286-9371.

Luxurious 5 1/2 condo for sublet starting May 1st. Option to renew possible. Corner Pine & Hutchison. Spacious, clean, renovated. High ceilings, french doors, furnished possible. Price negotiable. Contact Alok at 848-0973/630-1085.

Rooms for rent: 522 Pine, 3 minutes to campus. Big screen TV, pool table, deck and BBQ. Fully furnished. Storage space also. $250 month. Call Chris 284-5263 or Neil 286-0884.

Sublet/renew: Incredible renovated 3 bedroom: 3 floors, washer/dryer, hardwood floors, stained glass, exposed brick, backyard, all inclusive, on Milton. 284-5490.

Available immediately. Room in new condominium. Completely furnished with TV, carpets. Access to washer, dryer and kitchen. Facing Lasalle metro. Direct line to McGill 15 mins. $325/mo. all inclusive. 288-9638.

If you have a friend, relative visiting you this summer. I am ready to accomodate one or two persons at a reasonable rate. 2 minute walk from McGill U. Pool, gardens, etc. Peel Street. Tel: 288-9638/288-0016.

Large, bright, near Le Faubourg. 5 1/2, sublet on Lincoln. $590. Call! 989-8255.

Sublet May 1-Aug. 31. Large 3 1/2 - sunny, balcony, laundry. 5 minute walk to McGill. Only $345, everything included. Furnished. No option. 286-0765.

Big, bright 5 1/2 to sublet for June 1st or new lease July 1st. At St. Dominique and Pine E. Close to everything. $645/mth. + util. A must see! Call 282-0526.

Sublet: May to September Have a fantastic summer in 6 1/2 at Durocher/Milton. Prime Location! Parking available. $800/month. Call 398-9384 for more info.

Sublet: May 1st-Aug. 31st, Prince Arthur, hardwood floors, balcony, french doors, furnished, beautiful 4 1/2 284-6898.

Lovely, spacious 1 1/2 with balcony, 5 min. from McGill on Hutchison, available May 1st, $360/month negotiable. Excellent landlord, laundry facilities. Call Tracy 284-1754.

Summer sublet - 3 1/2 or 4 1/2 ideal for 2 people. Groovy new condo at Hutchison & Sherbrooke 285-1589.

To sublet with option to renew: 3 1/2 with balcony, laundry, concierge, pool... 625 Milton, virtually on campus! Available early May - Aug. 31, $470 neg. Call 286-0798.

Rent/Exchange. Furnished/unfurnished 3 bedroom log house located on Baie de Chaleur - Gaspé coast. Elec./wood. Avail. Aug. 92-3. $625.00 (418) 534-3797.

Summer Sublet. Beautiful studio apartment - downtown - fully furnished - colour T.V., VCR, microwave - $400 month everything included - Don't wait!! Call: 935-8390.

Large, very bright 4 1/2 in ghetto. Sublet May 1 - Aug. 31 with option. Clean, hardwood floors, secure, new appliances, laundry access. 284-6410.

Summer sublet. Huge 5 1/2. McGill campus location (Dr. Penfield & McTavish) $487/month. Perfect for McGill summer student. Call 395-0342.

To share large 7 1/2. Newly renovated. Great location on Park Ave. Non-smoker. Leave message. Call 271-1521.

Awesome summer sublet: 12 superb rooms, everything incl. Large deck, kitchen, dining and common room. Pool table. 3647 University $200-250/month. 286-0887 evenings.

Beautiful 4 1/2 Sublet. May-Aug. Option to renew. Fully furnished, clean, bright, washer & dryer in apt. 2 min. to McGill. 284-6313. Leave message!

Apartments 3 1/2, 4 1/2 newly renovated, new appliances, in downtown area. Rent includes heating. Serious tenants only. 287-0848.

2 - Movers/Storage

Moving/Storage. Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Cheap. Steve 735-8148.

Student Storage & Moving. Complete Apt. Pick-up, storage and delivery in Sept. Reasonable rates (Storage $60/mo.). Pat 848-0287 or Brad 285-2336.

Moving your stuff to Toronto? I am willing to pay to have a bed and mattress delivered from Montreal to U. of T. campus. Call Prof. Austin at 398-3639.

3 - Help Wanted

Responsible person for summer to help with 2 pre-schoolers. Week-ends in Laurentians, week-nights in Montreal. In exchange for room & board plus salary. 486-1072.

Summer employment. Sales for office products distributor. Set your own work schedule. Continue to earn for two months after completion. Delivery not required. Contact Edgar for information and to apply. 382-7948. 9-5.

Courage! If you have the courage to answer this recorded message, it could make you rich. (362-3607)

Wanted: Experienced, motivated painters to paint May-Sept. for professional painting company. Must be dedicated, hard-working and productive. Call Tim at 848-0612 or 848-0472.

FOREIGN STUDENTS wanted for consultation and liaison with law firm specializing in INVESTMENT and IMMIGRATION in CANADA. Call Me. Kugler at **PASSPORT CANADA**, 1 Place Ville Marie, suite 3611, Montreal, H3B 3P2, Tel.: 878-1532 or Fax 878-4761.

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training course and placement service. 2021 Peel St. (Peel Metro) 849-2828. Student Discounts.

5 - Typing Services

Special Summer Rates $1.00/page/double. Success to all Students. WordPerfect 5.1 Term papers, resumés, 22 yrs. experience. $1.50 double space, 7 days/week. Rapid service. On campus - Peel/Sherbrooke. Paulette Vigneault or Roxane 288-9638 288-0016.

Word processing. Bilingual. High quality work on term papers, theses, C.V. and all types of reports. 24 point dot matrix or laser printer. Sherbrooke/St. Denis. Francine 847-8330.

Word Processing. Experienced secretaries to type resumés, reports, theses. Proofreading and translation. 344-2435/631-7074.

McGill's Fastest Typist (130 w.p.m.) will wordprocess your essays and theses quickly and professionally. Spellcheck, laser-print, grammar, close to McGill. Adam 284-7615.

Quick and Accurate: word processing, laser-type printer, across Stewart Bio, on campus. Great rate. Lisa 285-2757. Leave message. I promise to return your call.

Word processing of term papers, these, reports, etc. Experienced. WordPerfect 5.1, Laser Printer. Reliable, accurate, fast. Good rates. Close to McGill. Call Brigitte 282-0301.

Word-Processing. WordPerfect 5.1, laser printer; bilingual. Term papers, CVs, theses, etc. Experienced, reliable. On McGill campus. 484-5407 evenings (preferably after 9:00) or leave message.

Wordprocessing: WP 5.1 with laser printer. $1.50/page. On-campus pick-up + delivery. Evenings or leave message 937-0487.

Word Processing on WordPerfect for Windows 5.1. Term papers, theses, dissertations, mailings. Laser printer. Student rates. English and French. Fast, accurate, professional service. Anne-Marie 844-0645.

Academic Typing. Faster than fast. Wordperfectly as well. Call 284-9608 right away.

Quality typing service at low cost, on IBM PS/1 and HP DeskJet printer. Pick-up and delivery guaranteed. Call 685-6346 before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

GIRL FRIDAY. Term Papers, Resumés, Manuscripts, Mailing Lists, Correspondence. 9:00-6:00 (7 days) Laser printer 937-8495 (Atwater)

ACCURATE AND PROMPT Word processing with laser printing: term papers, theses, reports, résumés (editing, style suggestions, pick-up and delivery available). ALAN: 289-9518.

Honest Typist does excellent work $1.75/page. Extra for rush jobs and laser printing. On campus pick-up and delivery. Call 488-3749.

Wordprocessing/Desktop Publishing, laser quality printing & scanning, graphics, charts, equations, statistical & database consulting by M.Sc. 285-8790.

WORDPROCESSING. Papers, theses. WordPerfect 5.1. $1.50/page. Possibility of pick-up and delivery. Call Karen or Gary at 281-5037.

Term papers, theses typed accurately. Looks good with a laser printer. 2 minutes from McGill. 843-3449.

6 - Services Offered

Willing Females and Males needed for student haircuts. Supervised by Jean Charles. Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for cuts $10. Estetica 2175 Crescent. For appointments 849-9231.

Would you like to learn about another culture? Is **CHINA** one of your interests? There is a **free program just for you,** contact Chantal Martin, 272-5186, mondays (9-11 pm) and thursdays (9-11 am).

Plan learning French/English during summer vacation. All levels. Private tutoring. Professional teacher. **Will also correct all school papers.** Don't hand them in before!!! 931-5428.

Editing/Tutoring by English Ph.D. Essays and theses in English, Social Sciences and Humanities. 933-8652.

7 - For Sale

Pontiac Phoenix LJ 1982. Very good condition. 110,000 km. 4-door hatchback. Front-wheel drive, 4 cylinders, 4 winter tires/4 summer tires. $2,000. Call 939-1218 evenings/week-ends or leave message during day.

1986 Hyundai Pony. 4-door, auto trans. $1000. 398-6776 - John.

Moving must sell - Coffee table, kitchen table, 4 chairs, night table, desk, stove, washer, piano. Reasonable prices. Call 848-9312 evenings.

Move home in style. New (used once) spacious rooftop enclosed carrier. $95. Alan, 7 to 9 p.m. 276-4280.

Denon CDC 1420 CD player. 20 bit/8 oversampling. Like new, $300. Panasonic 155 phone/fax, with answering machine. $470. Call 282-1987.

Awesome Stereo System! Pioneer PD-4050 CD, Pioneer Stereo Receiver SX-1100, Sony Cassette Deck TC-FX150 and Paisley speakers. Only $500. Call Adam 284-6309.

Sony Tape Player with HX-Pro for sale. Dolby and Auto Reverse. Perfect condition. Cheap! 286-2479.

Honda Civic DX Hatchback. Manual 5-Speed. 1989 - Red, 110,000 km. Perfect Condition. $5,000. Joe 344-2525 days. 762-3794 evenings. Private.

8 - To Give Away

Mowgli needs a home! A wonderful 1-year old male cat (neutered and vaccinated) needs a good home. Please call 954-1041.

10 - Rides/Tickets

Super Special Airfares & Hotel Pkgs. Sellout tickets (around **1/2** price*) to U.S., Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, South America. Return & One way. C.R.S. Hotline 844-6078. Free prizes — Call now!

One way ticket to Edmonton, female, April 30. $200. Call 934-2349.

11 - Lost & Found

Lost: Gold bracelet sometime on March 30th. If found, please call 284-7682 or 398-6778. This bracelet has great sentimental value and I'm offering a reward.

Lost: Gold bracelet on Sun, Mar. 29 in Redpath between 10 am & 1 pm. Great sentimental value. If found, please call 982-9224. Reward offered.

12 - Personal

Moving your stuff to Toronto? I am willing to pay to have a bed and mattress delivered from Montreal to U. of T. campus. Call Prof. Austin at 398-3639.

Switz! Happy Birthday! Love, Dode and the other Hutchison Society members.

Are you as tired as we are? Let's yawn together. McGill Nightline 398-6246. Every night 6 pm-3 am. Throughout exams.

Good-looking Vietnamese professional man, 32, non-smoker, honest, romantic, faithful, seeks similar white or oriental female 18-28 for serious relationship. Reply CP1538, Place Bonaventure, H5A 1H6.

Hey! Fags, Dykes and Bis still meet at the Yellow Door. So, where are ya?? Fridays at 5:30. 3625 Aylmer.

Take safety into your own hands. Call WALK-SAFE. 398-6823. Mon-Sat 8:00-12:00

13 - Lessons/Courses

Singing Lessons: Acquire a solid technique and learne the joy of singing. Beginner to advanced. Studio near downtown. 484-5407 evenings.

Score well on the LSAT, GMAT, or GRE! Our preparation courses which use a unique approach have been used successfully by thousands since 1979. Call 1-800-387-5519.

14 - Notices

McGill Film Society will stop accepting nominations for next year's executive in the next two weeks.

Lenten Service Newman Centre - 3484 Peel. **TODAY!** - Reconciliation Service, 8:00 pm. April 12 (Palm Sunday) Sat. 5:00 pm/Sun. 11:00 am. April 16 (Holy Thursday) 8:00 pm. April 17 (Good Friday) Ecumenical Service 3:00 pm. April 18 Easter Vigil 9:00 pm. April 19 Easter Sunday Mass 11:00 am.

HELP! 'Students for Accessible Welfare' (Quebec PIRG) is looking to compile a student guide to the Welfare Act. We need your experiences! 398-7432 (Darren)

After Finals Party/Relax at Daytona Beach's TEXAN/701 SOUTH. Seven nights hotel only $100, Deluxe Motorcoach package from $200. For reservations please call (416) 545-4214.

Lesbians, Bisexuals and Gays of McGill offers peer counselling 5 days per week. Drop in or give us a call. 398-6822. Union 417.

15 - Volunteers

Exciting Opportunity: Youth Horizons is looking for a female role model to live with three young people experiencing independent living. Located in N.D.G. we provide a large, private room, telephone, supervision, access to professionals. Contact Trish White #932-7161.

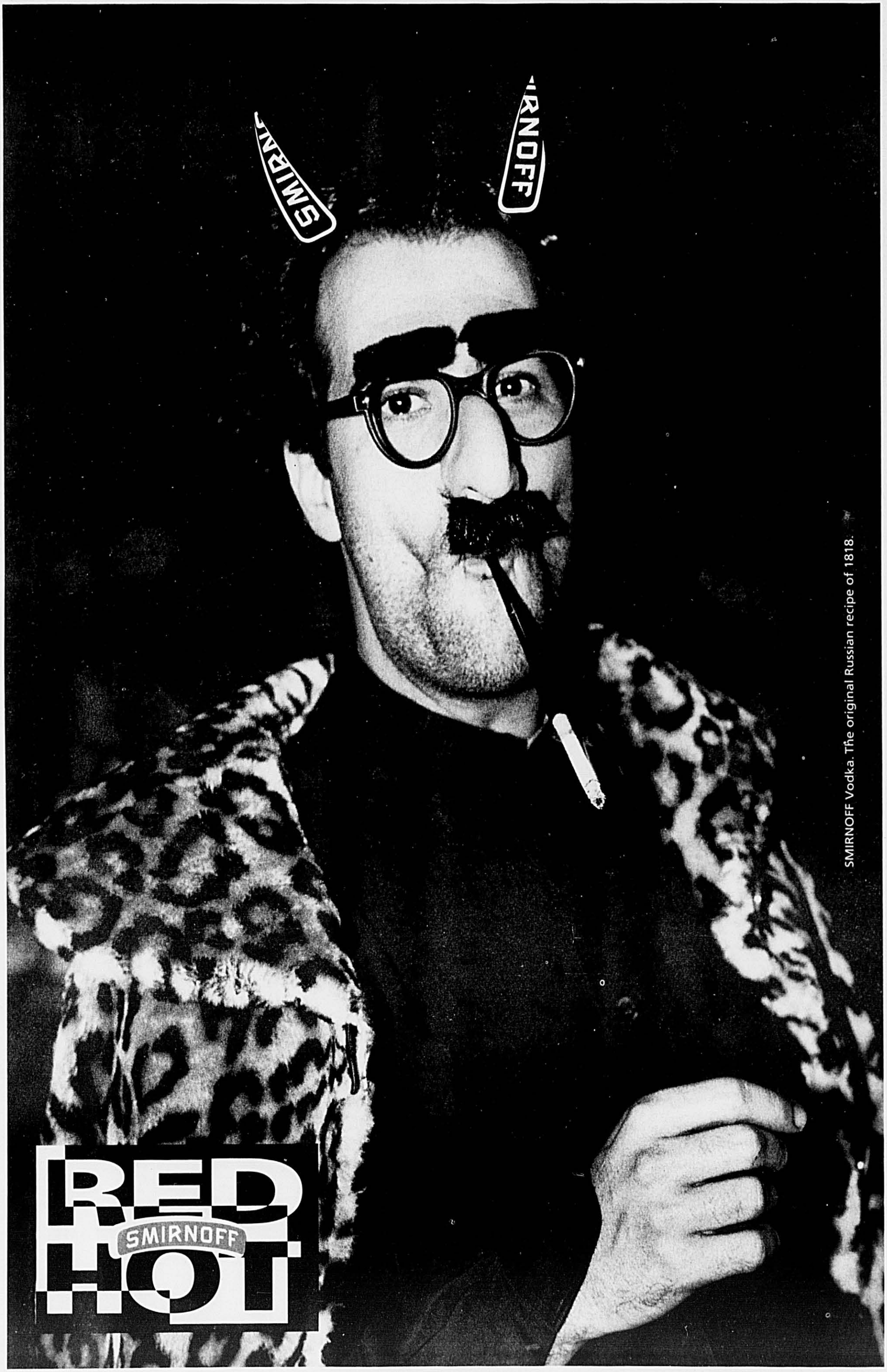
LSAT
Training Centre
Montreal • Toronto
• excellent instructors
• small classes
• affordable tuition
(514) 345-7787
in Toronto: (416) 971-8610

HEALTHY WOMEN,
age 18-35, not on contraceptive pill or other medication, for research at Royal Victoria Hospital. Two five-hour visits required. Compensation $120 for time. Must be EITHER: overweight with normal, regular menstrual cycles and no excess body hair OR normal weight, with irregular menses and excess body hair. For details call Mary or Marie-Jo, 842-1231, local 4127 (office) or 5090 (machine)

METROPOLITAN NEWS
Newspapers, magazines & mags from all over the world in all languages of the world
Newspapers and magazines from all Canadian and American cities arrive everyday that contain ads
for jobs, business, real estate, apts cars, etc. Also newspapers from Germany, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia, England, Hong Kong, etc
We ship all over the world. Call or write


EST. 1918
He's shouting so loud you can see his tonsils.
1109 CYPRESS Tel.: 866-9227
(1 block south of St. Catherine, between Peel & Stanley)

MALE TYPE I DIABETICS,
age 18-36, otherwise healthy, physically active, wanted for exercise research at the McGill Nutrition Centre. Four visits required, including one overnight stay. Eligible subjects completing study receive $150 for their time.
For details call:
Dr. Ron Sigal at 843-1665
9:00 - 5:00


SMIRNOFF
SMIRNOFF
RED
SMIRNOFF
HOT
SMIRNOFF Vodka. The original Russian recipe of 1818.



The McGill Daily's ANARCHISM

Supplement

Table of Innards

A is for Anarchy
– in which Anthony O'Sullivan digs up anarchism's roots. 3

Boy, does highschool ever suck
– in which Dan Robins reports on subversive rumblings in highschool corridors. 4

Anarchist murmurs in Eastern Europe
– in which autonomists, anarchist. and syndicalists do neat stuff. 5

Diversity University
– in which a shanty school rejects racism, corporatism and sexism as Susan Vivian looks on. 6-7

Resisting the state in Québec
– in which Alex Roslin samples shit-disturbing à la Québequois. 8

Anarchy in Ukraine
– in which the anarchists defend Ukraine from the bolsheviks, while Alex Roslin listens to the Sex Pistols. 9

Tenants take control
– in which Fiona McCaw sings a song of squatting, and tenants do battle with landlords. 10-11

Anarchafeminism and the banana problem
– in which Rebecca Pates talks of power, gender and stealing bananas. 12

Notes from the anarchafeminist underground
– in which circle "A"s cross their legs and Tamara Vukov explains why. 13

Words on psychedelic drugs
– in which Murky Backwaters gives a guided tour of the phsychedelic pharmacopia. 14

Better weeds and gardens
– in which the seeds mature and bud. 15

Buy firearms not candles
– in which Claudia explains how feminists promote female fearfulness. 16

Anarchism in the workplace
– in which Dave Ley gets as much out of work as he can. 17

Green Anarchy
– in which Robin Vose splatters the black flag with green. 18-19

Measuring empowerment in kilowatts
– in which Peter Clibbon describes how to "fuck the grid!" 20-21

Murray Bookchin: From concrete cities to grass roots
– in which Eric Smiley converses with an eco-anarchist. 22

Black flags over Montréal
– in which the black balloon is raised over Montréal by Norman Nawrocki. 23

From A to Zine
– in which self-publishing gets a read by Carl Wilson.

Endowed with opposable thumbs, cursed with the power to reason – to consciously decide our fates – we continue to let others think for us. We let others do for us. Others, to whom we give up our autonomy, at the first sight of a uniform or tie.

Anarchism is about reclaiming that automomy. Think for ourselves, then act for ourselves.

Every one of us contributes to the "system" and the only way it will change is when we unlearn the doctrine of shop, compete and consume. When we learn to do things for ourselves, not backs of others.

Changing where and how we learn – educating ourselves to think, not just to get a good job. Changing the way we get our food – without packaging, additives, pesticides and environmental degradation.

We can think. We can act. There is no reason to accept a less comfortable standard of living, but there is no reason people should be forced into a substandard existance. And the only reason this happens is because people learn not to think, not to act, and believe that they never could. Then someone takes advantage of them.

eric

i used to listen to my teachers– believed all they ever taught me. and to think it almost worked.
now i just listen to my cat.

– Susan

There can be no freedom from oppression for anyone until we gain the freedom to think for themselves. And that freedom is denied us by the culture we live in. A culture that assesses, judges, estimates, pidgeon-holes. A culture with concepts like propriety, efficiency, property and legality.

A culture obsessed with classifying people according to the circumstances of fucking – who, how many, what gender, what position, how often – yet it is forbidden to even breathe the fucking word in fucking public.

A culture where a state can be considered democratic and legitimate if it has a media circus every five years to decide which rich buffoon gets to be dictator of the day. Where respectable social engagement is confined to voting, petitions, and letters to the editor.

A culture where people seem more afraid of ordinary people getting guns than of the state's more deadly efficient weapons. Where women worry about burglars and get raped and beaten by their husbands. Where women starve themselves to be societally "beautiful".

Where differing from the norm could be fatal. Think of all those who died just because they were gay, black, female, poor…

A culture where an employee taking a bit extra from the till is theft while a boss exploiting a worker is just business.

-fiona + dave + kristen

there was a time when a few simple principles dominated my thought.
don't be mean to your hair. some settling of contents may occur. collect 'em or trade 'em with your friends. confidence, confidence, dry and secure, raise your hands, raise your hands if you're sure. ring around the collar. active-length press-on nails for active-length people. do not try this at home. some assembly required. well… it turned out that what i wanted wasn't available in stores. now, i have one simple desire – anarchy.

– Alex R.

I was out state-smashing the other day, when I ran into a pair o' kkkops.
"What's anarchy?" asked one.
So I shot him.
"That is," I said. "That, along with volunteer associations based on community empowerment and the liberation of desire."

– Dan R.

Coordinators:
Dave Ley, Fiona McCaw, Eric Smiley

Cover & Design: Katerina Cizek

Layout: Zack Taylor, Chloë Town, Katerina Cizek, Alex Roslin

Contributors: Carl Wilson, Norman Nawrocki, Peter Clibbon, Robin Vose, Tamara Vukov, Rebecca Pates, Anthony O'Sullivan, Dan Robins, Susan Vivian, Murky Backwaters, Nestor Machnow, and of course Russell, Sufi, Martha, Kitten, Bodika, Chicha and other wise felines.

A is for Anarchy

Confusion; chaos; disarray; debacle; cataclysm.

These are the terms that come to mind at the mere mention of the word *anarchy*.

But the everyday use of *anarchy* to describe anything from the "state of nature" to Imelda Marco's pile of shoes belies the real idea behind the term — the idea that you can live without a state.



Anarchists are not the terrorists they are made out to be. They are people who want a society formed through voluntary cooperation between individuals. No government.

Joseph Proudhon, father of the organized anarchist movement — no, that's not a contradiction in terms — put it this way:

"To be governed is to be watched over, spied on, directed, legislated over, regulated, ordered about, by men who have neither right, nor knowledge, nor virtue. That is government, that is justice, that is morality."

The stereotype of anarchists as crazy people throwing around high explosives arose because of a campaign of symbolic assassinations waged by a few anarchists in the 1890s. The victims of these attacks were usually political leaders in France, Italy, Spain, Austria and the U.S.

These anarchists — known as anarcho-individualists because they believed in working alone or in small gangs — would throw a bomb at the house of a judge (the legendary Ravachel), or knife the first bourgeois that crossed their path (Leauthier, a shoemaker).

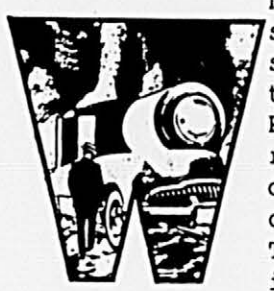
But the vivid image of these assassinations soon had to compete with a new variant of anarchism which came to prominence — anarcho-syndicalism. Syndicalism was an attempt to spread the anarchist ideals of autonomy and self-sufficiency in the economic sphere, through industrial trade unions.

Syndicalist unions, strong in Italy, Czechoslovakia and Spain, furthered the anti-authoritarian cause through heavily politicized unionism — boycotts, sabotage and general strikes. They strongly opposed the idea of working for parliamentary labour reforms through socialist political parties. Syndicalists said reformism just leads to co-optation of workers by capitalism.



At least three other variants of anarchism compete for the sympathies of anti-authoritarian individuals.

Anarchafeminists combine feminist and anarchist viewpoints to oppose hierarchies of all kinds. Anarcho-communists (like George Woodcock and Peter Kropotkin) advocate an anarchism based on revitalized communities, social bonds and mutual aid. Ecoanarchists (Murray Bookchin) want a society with no exploitation of the environment for corporate profit, and are the foundation of the European Green movement.



Whatever the variant, states and hierarchical social structures are taboo for all anarchists. Proudhon even refused to recognize that he had developed a philosophical system in his writing. That's because anarchism is a *way of being*.

The basic assumption of the anarchist is that people don't need governments to live together peacefully. People have no need for authority because they are *naturally* social beings. People *like* people.

The origins of anarchism can be traced back to classical antiquity and peasant societies which had a tradition of communes. But it was not until the French Revolution in 1789 that a coherent anarchist movement emerged in Western Europe. The intellectual side of the movement was inspired by liberal thinkers like John Locke and Thomas Paine, who developed so-called "resistance theory" — a moral justification for people taking power into their own hands and overthrowing opressive states.

Paine, who wrote *The Rights of Man*, influenced later anarchists Henri David Thoreau and Benjamin Tucker. Likewise, Locke's *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice* had a profound effect on the romantic poets Shelley, Coleridge and Wordsworth.

In the 1840s, under the reign of "Citizen King" Louis Philippe, Paris established itself as a refuge for anarchist debate. The trio of Joseph Proudhon, Michael Bakunin and Karl Marx met regularly in the Quartier Latin for coffee and heated debates over political theory. While Marx "deviated" to state-centric communism, Proudhon and Bakunin favoured a "social anarchism movement".

Proudhon was active in the French revolution of 1848, published daring anarchist newspapers and started the People's Bank, the first real anarchist institution.

One of the largest spontaneous anti-authoritarian uprisings occurred a few years later in 1871, leading to the short-lived Paris Commune. The residents of Paris and deserting French troops threw French authorities out of Paris, and for several weeks ran the city. When "order" was restored, the state took its revenge by slaughtering 30 000 communards.



The Spanish civil war of the late 1930s is widely seen as the greatest attempt ever at establishing a truely anarchist society.

The movement was eventually destroyed by Soviet-backed Spanish communists — but not before dedicated anarchist communities had shown that the theory could be put into practice.

George Orwell is just one of the more well-known figures who joined the Spanish anarchist movement. He described the anarchist-controlled city of Barcelona in *Homage to Catalonia*:

"Practically every building of any size had been seized and was draped with the red and black flag of the Anarchists; almost every church had been gutted and its images burnt every shop and café had an inscription saying that it had been collectivized; even the bootblacks had been collectivized and the boxes painted red and black.

"Waiters and shop-walkers looked at you in the face and treated you as an equal. Nobody said 'Señor' or 'Don' or even 'Usted'; everyone called everyone else 'comrade'."

More recently, the anarchist critique of state authority surfaced again during the Paris uprising of 1968.

Thousands of French students took over their universities and raised the anarchist black flag. Workers followed with a general strike. French president De Gaulle eventually called in the army. But the spontaneous anarchist uprising showed that people acting together can exert tremendous power against seemingly cemented institutions.

Anarchism won't go away.

The repeated attempts to put anarchist ideals into practice show that people will always have a desire to exist without governments, and with no authority figures telling them how to live.

by Anthony O'Sullivan

Boy, does highschool ever suck



Given the position of children in society, you'd expect a revolution. But kept away from meaningful information and treated with contempt when they try to put their two cents in, children aren't exactly empowered.

Faced with this, children's liberation groups have started springing up, setting their eyes on a time when child self-determination is a concrete reality.

"The reality of the situation is that students are nobodies to the pig-headed and control-loving administration. Students are subjected to seemingly inconsequential material which is supposed to be an 'education'; in reality, it is somewhere along the lines of synchronized swimming."

— The Subliminal Prick

"In the 'secular' west we still behave very much in accordance with the christian idea that children are 'born in sin' and must be moulded and tamed into good citizens. If many of us no longer call it sin, it goes by other names like instinct which imply, that without adult discipline and instruction, children would be 'wild', selfish and anti-social."

— As Soon As You're Born, They Make You Feel Small

The name of the game is gut reaction — with official education providing nothing in the way of 'dangerous' ideas, child liberation types often have little more to go on.

But there's lots for guts to react to. Official institutions just don't have a lot of respect for children. When dealing with kids, they tend to be a tad authoritarian. For example, one student was suspended from a Saskatchewan school after being overheard singing a rap song — not even on school grounds.

And on top of it, school is incredibly boring. Here's what *The Subliminal Prick* (a zine from a high-school in Kingston, Ontario) has to say:

"Education is often approached in such a boring fashion that although the information may be interesting, it is definitely not presented that way. There are usually no links drawn between what is being taught and students' lives, hence, students feel that much of it is irrelevant to our lives and many become disillusioned with the lack of any substantive or pertinent or even practical material."

Another zine, produced by a fifteen-year-old Californian, captures the same message in its title: *Boy, Does High School Ever Suck*.

Child libbers have much to criticize in the way knowledge is passed on to children. Rather than using experience as a tool, autocratic methods alienate students from the material studied. Also, differential funding for schools in different neighbourhoods ensures that white kids are the ones trained in carrying the torch.

And the course material itself often doesn't match reality. School books tend to assume human history is something European men did. Other histories, such as those of women, Blacks, Asians and Queers didn't really exist.

But the anger is not just directed at schools. Kops, racists, religionists, and fuckheads of all stripes all receive their share of vituperation.

Still, along with child self-determination generally, children's ideas on these matters are treated with disdain, when they're not ignored altogether. You see, they're only children — passive, their greatest need to be protected from nasty influences. What do they know?

The problem, say child liberationists, is not that children are incapable of making responsible decisions for themselves. It's that knowledge is in the hands of adults, who control it ruthlessly. Imagine trying to build a feminist movement based only on information provided by men!

Child control of information tends to come through photocopied fanzines, shoved in lockers late at night or mailed across the country to like-minded youth. Infused with frustrations and anger, they also provide some local news, along with clippings from newspapers which illustrate the mainstream views of children.

There's another aspect to child liberation — that of the adult sympathizers. With more resources and more freedom, they are able to provide a more sophisticated analysis, while falling behind a bit in the realm of direct emotional response.

As Soon As You're Born They Make You Feel Small, an English booklet published in 1986, is a small treasure. Along with details of children's oppression, it contains news of child activism around the world and a cross-cultural perspective on children's place in society.

Another example is Montréal's *Youth Liberation Fanzine*, which went through six issues before closing last summer (the publisher was getting embarrassingly old).

It contained discussions of race, gender and sexuality issues in school, along with tips for runaways and extensive news about child activism and oppression.

But at the moment Montréal isn't a grand haven for child libbers. With the demise of *YLF*, Le Syndicat des Elèves serves only as a clearinghouse for information — and much of that disappeared when a fire at the coordinator's home destroyed most of his files.

Still, it's possible to get your hands on various zines and even the occasional longer piece of work.

And who knows — perhaps a visit to the old high school might reveal some surprises.

by Dan Robins

Anarchist murmurs in Eastern Europe





any Western anarchists have followed with great interest the fledgling anarchist movement in Eastern Europe. The hope is that it will breath new life into the sometimes shiftless struggle of international anarchism.

But this initial euphoria has recently given way to the realization that anarchism in Czechoslovakia and Poland — the two most hopeful countries — is still in a nascent state of dis/organization.

The Czechoslovak Anarchist Association (CAS) is the best known of the new Eastern European groups, and it is building on a long history of anarchism in Czechoslovakia. Before World War One, the Czech Anarchist Federation was one of the strongest such groups in Europe, and the earliest proponent of anarcho-syndicalism, one of the most successful wings of the anarchist movement.

CAS members, who also call themselves anarcho-syndicalists, believe the anarchist message must first be spread among workers, not the traditional rebel crowd of artists and students. CAS hopes to tear down the social order not by taking over the state — like the communists and social-democrats — but by building free trade unions independent of any domineering political party.

CAS also opposes militarism, international borders, and the increasing U.S. and German domination of Czechoslovakia.

An increasing amount of CAS members' time is preoccupied with fighting the growing gangs of fascist skinheads. Another problem is the group's severe lack of resources, which makes communicating with CAS members difficult — let alone the larger population.

CAS can be contacted at POB 223, 111 21 Praha 1, Czechoslovakia. Other East European anarchists are available at the Federation of Anarchist Youth, Todor Riznikoff, Tr. Kostov No.4 ET.4, Sofia, Bulgaria. The major anarchist federation of the ex-Soviet republics (KAS) can be reached at P.O.B. 16, Moscow 129642, Russia.

Social blow-up inevitable

From an editorial in the monthly newsletter of KAS (anarchist federation of ex-Soviet countries), entitled: "Liberalization" is sewn, what shall we reap?

This is a month of expectation. Waking up on January 2, the inhabitants of Russia understood that shopping would become like going on a safari.

The prices of the majority of foodstuffs and industrial goods rose five to 10-fold as compared to December 1991, and 10 to 15-fold as compared to the spring of 1991. The shock was so strong people were thrown into complete apathy.

The country held its breath feeling that it was a lull before the storm. The majority of enterprises had to prolong vacations, making use of a recently reintroduced Christmas leave. After the vacations the first visits by the workers to their canteens led to work stoppages.

It seemed that major unrest was likely when "liberalization" of prices shook other republics as well.

The Congress of Independent Miners Unions decided that miners of all the republics would begin a strike if their governments refused to begin negotiations over wage increases. But miners were reluctant to begin this strike because it would lead to the paralysis of the economy. In Ukraine, miners fear the government will close most of the mines in case of a strike.

But the situation for the miners is grim because wages are about a third of what is needed for a family to live at the poverty level.

The chaos in the country has increased. The personnel of a number of enterprises cannot endure the situation any longer, and go on spontaneous strikes. In such cases, the workers defy both the official communist-organized trade unions and the new independent workers' movement. The workers are forced into this position because the government has attempted to co-opt the independent unions through "social partnership" agreements, in which the unions agree to avoid strikes.

In this complicated situation, the influence of radical pro-communist organizations in the workers' movement is beginning to grow. The slogan "return to socialism" is heard more often. People are becoming convinced that the new "democratic" bureaucrats are no better than the old party *nomenclatura*.

The foodstuffs which people accumulated before the price rises will be exhausted very soon. When they run out, a powerful social blow-up is inevitable. It is difficult to say who will rise to power on this wave of indignation.

German autonomists fight nazism

Germany has been a cesspool of neonazi activity since reunification and the economic collapse of eastern Germany.

Skinheads and the far-right have been tolerated by the state and the "official left" as unemployment rises to Depression levels, and Western corporations buy up the wealth of the east dirt cheap. Police have done nothing to prevent the racist violence against foreigners, occurring almost daily in the east.

The anarchist scene in the east has grown rapidly at the same time, despite heavy repression from the kops. In September, Berlin anarchists organised a street festival with Turkish youths. The festival was attacked by kops, resulting in hours of street-fighting in which several kop cars were burned and six kops were put in the hospital.

Later in September, 4000 "autonomists" and immigrants marched to protest racism in the village of Hoyerswerda, the site of many racist attacks. More than 2000 kops also showed up, and attacked the marchers with water cannons.

In August, an autonomist guerrilla cell bombed a government immigration office in the eastern city of Boblingen to protest racist immigration policies. In other actions last fall, anarchists bombed five empty buses which were used to move refugees to internment camps.



DIVERSITY UNIVERSITY

Student-built and controlled, Diversity University was a small shanty school sprawled across the green lawns of Burlington's University of Vermont.

Diversity University was in the words of its founders a "free space" designed to provide an alternative education. It was organized and run by a participatory collective which worked democratically and non-hierarchically.

Eventually, Diversity U was bulldozed and firebombed.



Diversity University was built by students last May to provide an alternative education focussing on social issues. It was a place where students sought to share their experiences and cultural backgrounds, instead of simply swallowing knowledge.

"Diversity U's statement of principles rejected most of what the University of Vermont stood for – racism, corporatism and sexism," said Stephanie Lind, a member of the DU collective and a student at the University of Vermont (UVM).

"We were out to create an alternative community and didn't want to be identified in any way with the actions of UVM. We wanted to pursue our own idea of liberatory education."

Diversity University was made up of eight make-shift buildings, including a mess hall, library, screening room and "lecture" halls. The structures were built mostly from scrap wood found in the UVM dumpsters. The wood had once belonged to the wealthier students who had built lofts in their dorms.

Members of the Diversity U collective were particularly proud of the library/greenhouse. Built with a clear plastic roof, students planted watermelons and eggplants.

Diversity U members along with several professors from UVM facilitated courses on revolution and spirituality, Marxism, radical art, radical sexuality, and the popular resistance movements. A DU pamphlet says courses were "free, liberal and participatory".

DU also tried to use alternative way of teaching in which lecturing was replaced by facilitation of classes, Lind said.

"Students had total control over the curriculum, deciding what would be studied for each course and how. No one told us what we had to study. This was something UVM had never done in terms of providing a liberatory education."





For almost 20 years, students at the University of Vermont had tried to force the administration to diversify both the curriculum and the student body.

As recently as 1971, UVM was all but closed to ethnic minority groups. Under pressure from students, the administration agreed that year to work actively to diversify the student population.

But 17 years later, minorities still made up only 3 per cent of UVM's 8200 undergrads.

In 1988 students organized again, demanding this time not only a more diverse student body, but also curriculum changes. They wanted a department of African, Latino, Asian and Native America Studies to address people of colour living in the U.S., a separate Native American Studies Department focusing on pre-Colombus history, and several other new departments.

Student wanted these departments to have no less than eight people of colour and to be chaired people of colour.

The activity climaxed in 1988 in a week-long occupation of the administration building and hunger strike. The occupation ended only after the administration agreed to sign an agreement with students, calling for greater diversity in curriculum and student body as well as a joint student-university committee to promote diversity.

But soon after, it became clear the administration wanted to ignore the agreement.

At one point, the university announced it would hire 21 faculty of colour – but neglected to take into account the concurrent departure of 14 faculty of colour.

Students also noted that the university had committed no funds to ethnic studies programs while it poured millions into a new biotechnology centre and

continued on next page

by Susan Vivian

several other high-tech ventures.

Critics feared the university was unabashedly trying to align itself with corporate demands, instead of supporting critical research and learning.

In April 1991, students frustrated by the university's intransigence decided to occupy the administration building.

The occupation lasted 20 days, until UVM called in state and city police, who trashed the offices and arrested nine students at 5h30 in the morning on Mother's Day. The students were found guilty of misconduct in UVM hearings, and fined $600. After some refused to pay the fine, the administration simply withdrew the money from their financial aid the following year.

Two were subsequently expelled for "academic" reasons. They had failed to complete their courses, having participated in the action.



uring the occupation, students who didn't participate in the occupation decided to take matters into their own hands. If the administration refused to meet their demands, they would establish their own school.

Students obtained a permit for a piece of the campus green, and Diversity University opened its doors.

"DU represented a new phase in the struggle," DU member Lind.

"Our goal was to set up a university where we could live out the demands we had originally asked of the UVM. We set out to fulfill them ourselves."

Diveristy U also sought to serve the broader Burlington community. Non-UVM students were encouraged to attend and participate – free of cost.

"We attempted to make the group non-exclusive, and there were many community members involved," said Lind.



he University of Vermont was not supportive.

The administration began setting out decrees "in the best interest of the students" which hampered DU's activities. The administration claimed DU violated municipal health codes. Also, citing UVM statutes dealing with "dissent and disruption", the administration even accused Diversity U of "endangering the lives and safety" of students.

Diversity U members were banned from the campus green between midnight and 7h00. The UVM promised to take care of security problems during those hours.

While under the care of UVM security Diversity University was levelled late one night at the end of August, right before students were due to come back for the new school year.

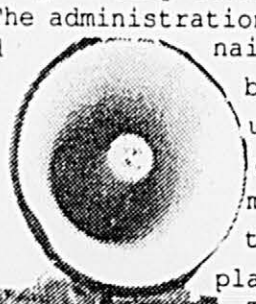
"We were totally shocked when we arrived the next day," said Maryam Emani, a member of the DU collective.

"The entire place had been flattened, as if it had been driven over by a bulldozer. We couldn't understand who would have wanted to do this, or why. But the only people with enough interest or capability to do it was the administration," Emani said.

Curiously, after DU was levelled UVM's attitude toward the shanty university changed dramatically. UVM administrators denied destroying the shanty university and responded to the incident with unprecedented sympathy.

"The administration put on a nice face after the levelling," said Emani. "They came to us and said they were sorry, asking if they could help."

The administration offered DU hammers and nails to start rebuilding, but also dispatched an ultimatum to DU collective members demanding that they "clean the place up" the same day.



That fall, DU had sufficient infastructure to rebuild and reach out to the community once more. Classes resumed, and for a while the administration let up on its harrassment tactics.

But the peace was temporary.



uring the fall of 1991, violence against the DU participants increased. In the most violent incident, a firebomb destroyed DU in November. Students had stopped their nightly patrol vigils of DU due to cold weather – none of the buildings were heated.

Later that day, the administration passed a statute stating that nothing could be built on the campus green again. This effectively preventing DU from ever rebuilding.

Despite the setback, DU continued to meet in students' homes and produce literature. DU still offers one class, in Liberation Praxis. But the collective as a whole hasn't met for some.

The experience has left some students frustrated.

"We never made any demands on the university. DU created itself as an fully autonomous alternative," Emani said.

Lind said students are now going over what they've learned from the experiment. "People are thinking about the pros and cons of campus organizing versus community organizing."

"As a political action DU definitely worked," she said. "People involved in the takeover were at very different levels of political understanding. We developed a sense of community – a space where we could develop our analysis and consciousness. It was also a source of empowerment following the frustration of past actions and the continual arrests."



Racist incidents at UVM

Institutional racism at the University of Vermont is the main problem which motivated students to set up Diversity U. The firebombing of Diversity U was only one of many violent racist incidents about which the university kept silent.

The following is a list of grievances which students of colour circulated during their 1991 occupation of the administration building.

• Most of the Black men on campus were rounded up by local police after a white woman was raped.

• Members of the Asian American Student Union were beaten up by white assailants. When campus security arrived they directed their attention to the Asian students, allowing the attackers to escape..

• Professors used the word "nigger" in classes in completely out-of-context situations.

• A professor suggested that "Jesse Jackson passes a bucket of chicken around the church to get his votes".

In each case, the university failed to take adequate disciplinary measures or action to ensure that the events would not be repeated.

After the construction of Diversity U, racist events continued and may even have intensified.

•October 1991 – An Asian American woman was physically attacked and verbally assaulted with racial slurs in downtown Burlington.

•October 1991 – Posters for Gay Awareness Week were defaced in unversity residences.

•November 1991 – A poster for a Latina speaker was defaced by a drawing of a rape of a Latina woman by a white man, with the word "conquistador" written underneath.

•November 1991 – A note was pinned to a Black student's door reading "No Niggers Here".

•November 1991 – Two racist notes and a drawing of a lynching were left on the door of a Black student.

•November 1991 – Diversity University was firebombed.

•December 1991 – A poster reading "Whites only" was pinned to the door of a Black student.

•December 1991: A gun was fired a Black students' window.

Resisting the state in Québec



Anti-authority

by Alex Roslin

Anti-war resistance is part of a rich history of movements against authoritarianism in Québec.

You won't learn about it in history books, but Canadians are far from being the grim-faced but hard-working citizens portrayed in the official version of Canadian mythology.

The following is a list of only some of the more interesting resistance efforts in Québec.

o

In 1775, the British tried to get their new subjects in Québec to help put down the American Revolution. Almost every Québecer summoned to fight either deserted or never bothered showing up.

The British were furious.

Carleton, the military governor of Québec, wrote to a colleague about "the stupid baseness of the Canadian peasantry".

"The greatest part of the poorer people will not act," Carleton wrote.

"We have not one soldier in the Town of Québec City and the lower sort are not more loyal than here (in Montréal). Lt. Col Maclean, whom I sent up the River Sorel, has been abandoned by his Militia."

Troops were rushed to restore order to such "indocile parishes" as St-Martin, Ste-Rose and Vaudreuil.

Another British official was also frustrated by the indifference of the inhabitants of New France to the trials of the British empire. "They made up songs of their own, some of them satirical and charged with the spirit of revolt."

At the time, many French Canadians still remembered their own defeat at the hands of the Empire only 15 years earlier.

After the revolution, the British tried to ensure this would never happen again. A decree was issued "forbidding all persons, and particularly those of Batisca, Champlain and Sainte Anne, to compose, circulate or sing defamatory songs, on pain of extraordinary prosecution and punishment in accord with the exigencies of the case."

French Canadians never quite learned to accept their place inside the British Empire. The indifference of Québecers to war would later plague Canadian efforts to recruit soldiers in the province.

When Canadians fought alongside the British in the Boer War a hundred years later, opposition to Canadian involvement cut right across Québec society. Members of the Québec elite like *Le Devoir* founder Henri Bourassa joined grassroots anti-war activists in protest.

Civil war nearly broke out in Québec during the First World War, as anti-war protesters organized resistance to forced conscription. Several thousand Canadian troops were sent into Montréal, after hundreds of war resisters and deserters took up arms and rioted for days downtown.

Four in 10 draftees from Québec were never found by Canadian authorities. And that figure doesn't include many who had not registered and as a result were not listed on government records.



Opposition to conscription during the Second World War never quite reached the same violent proportions. Still, one poll showed 72 per cent of Québecers opposed conscription.

During that war, youth took to the countryside to evade the draft. The mayor of Montréal tried to initiate a campaign of civil disobedience by calling on Québecers not to register. He was interned by Canadian authorities.

Upon his release after the end of the war, he was reelected by a landslide.

After the British conquest of Québec, the Protestant business class in Montréal was eager to exploit the untouched resources in the Québec interior.

Québec nationalists controlled Lower Canada's legislature, and they put roadblocks in the way of the Protestants. After 17 years of peaceful protest against British encroachments in Québec, several thousand people took up arms in 1837.

Forty-five days later, the *Patriots* were defeated. Hundreds were killed, dozens of French Canadian villages were razed, and the rebellion's leaders were executed.

o

Before that, some of the biggest uprisings occurred against the French colonial regime. Many of the Québecois farmers originally came from areas in France where mass peasants' uprisings had taken place against severe tax measures. Some had actually been sent to the colony while still prisoners of the state.

French authorities found it very difficult - if not impossible - to collect any taxes.

Farmers went to Montréal in 1720 to demonstrate against paying a tax for fortifications. Most of the demonstrators in this protest were women.

Women marched en masse in Québec City again in 1756, protesting food shortages. Two years later, when food rations were cut to two ounces a day, women organized another demonstration.

During these years, all demonstrations were illegal.

o

Resistance to unfair land taxes continued throughout Québec's history. Québec farmers, under the leadership of the Catholic Farmers' Union, held a tax strike in 1964 to protest against exorbitant taxes.

Over 10 000 farmers gathered in front of the National Assembly in June 1964, at that time the largest demonstration ever held in the city.

o

One thousand Montréal riot police faced off 10 000 Francophone students and supporters who marched through McGill in 1969. Dubbed Opération McGill, the students demanded that McGill be turned into the city's second francophone university.

The demonstrations prompted the Québec government to form UQAM to accommodate an explosion in the numbers of French students graduating from CEGEPs.

o

Three thousand people marched in support of the Front de Libération du Québec at the Paul Sauvé arena in October 1970. Several hundred McGill students attended, and the radical McGill Faculty Union declared its support. Students and faculty at UQAM suspended classes to support FLQ demands.

Anarchy in Ukraine



Imagine your typical anarchist.

Farmers are not the first people to come to mind. Least of all Ukrainian farmers.

It's hard to imagine a Ukie farmer listening to the Sex Pistols or tossing about Molotov cocktails.

But the anarchist black flag was carried high in Ukraine's southern prairies during the country's brief time of independence from Russia, after the First World War.

When Czarist power collapsed, an anarchist uprising by Ukrainian, Jewish, Greek and Russian peasants liberated Southern Ukraine for three years. Two million peasants, commune-dwellers and villagers lived with no need of a state or landlords in an anarchist experiment. Their story is rarely retold in the international anarchist literature nor among Ukrainians themselves.

No government?

What were the citizens to do with themselves? How would they defend themselves against attackers?



INSURGENT UKRAINE

UKRAINIAN PEASANT – You want my bread? Here's bread for you!...

The peasants did not despair. They strung up their landlords, while villagers organized popular theatre groups and published newspapers. Half a dozen communes sprung up around the town of Huliay Pole (Happy Field), which was at the centre of the free region.

And they did it in conditions of war. Because of repeated attacks by the enemies of anarchism the experiment did not enjoy peace for very long. Attacks came from the Russian bolsheviks, wealthy Ukrainian landowners, and anti-Semitic pogromists.

But especially menacing was the White Army, which sought to restore the monarchy and gain control of Ukraine for Russia's landed gentry. The Whites were backed by nearly 50 000 French and British troops dispatched to destroy the revolution.

White brigades repeatedly raided the anarchist areas, and conducted pogroms against the Jewish population. The Whites hoped to capture southern Ukraine and use it as a base to attack the Russian bolsheviks to the north.

The peasants realized they needed an armed defense.

When they set up a military machine, however, the peasants tried to remain faithful to anti-authoritarian principles.

All army commanders were elected by their subordinates. Military campaigns were discussed in general assemblies of the fighters. Supplies were acquired from peasants' voluntary contributions and raids on enemy bases. The anarchist army was also based on voluntary membership, not forced recruitment like Trotsky's Red Army.

Nevertheless, the anarchist army was able to muster 20 000 troops at its height.



estor Makhno was the best known Ukrainian anarchist of the time, and commanded the anarchist fighters.

A peasant imprisoned before the revolution by the Czar for his political views, Makhno was a guerrilla commander of mythical proportions. He was wounded in battle half a dozen times, survived numerous assassination attempts, caught typhus, and still managed to keep the anarchist region free of outside control for three years.

Makhno despised the state. In a letter to Trotsky he wrote: "Although I have made war with the insurgents against the White bands of Denikin, preaching nothing to the people other than the love of freedom and self-activity, the entire official Soviet press as well as that of the Communist-Bolshevik Party has spread rumours attributing to me actions which are unworthy of a revolutionary. …

"I am absolutely convinced that these authorities consider the insurrectionary movement incompatible with their statist activity."

Makhno wrote that this growing conflict between statist and anti-statist revolutionaries was "an immense, unpardonable crime against the workers".

But Makhno was better known for his military escapades than his letters.

In one famous incident, 30 anarchist guerrillas were pursued for days by over 1000 troops raised by wealthy landlords and additional units of the German army, which in 1918 had occupied Ukraine. Makhno was eventually surrounded in a forest. But the anarchists opted to die fighting instead of surrendering.

The anarchists launched a surprise attack on the town where the landlords were based. It was the last thing they expected. They were so shocked they fled, leaving behind their cannons, horses and supplies. Many of the landlords' troops deserted and joined the anarchists after the battle.

In fact, nearly every time the anarchists fought against a foe, they acquired new converts from the enemy's ranks. Whenever the anarchists captured enemy troops, all officers were executed and the regular soldiers were set free. Many chose to remain with the anarchists.

Desertion to the anarchist cause was a particular worry for Trotsky's bolshevik commanders. Trotsky was eventually forced to bring in troops from distant Siberia whenever he fought the anarchists. The Siberians were told Makhno was a bandit.

The anarchists were eventually overwhelmed by repeated invasions of their territory. In 1920, a 150 000-person bolshevik army successfully invaded Ukraine.

Ironically, one of the lasting achievements of the anarchist rebellion was that it helped the bolshevik revolution to survive. Makhno's antics prevented the White Army from concentrating its forces against the bolsheviks.

At one point, in the fall of 1919, the White Army was actually on the verge of capturing Moscow. The Whites had advanced to within 250 kilometres of Moscow, but far to their rear Makhno was scheming.

The anarchists launched a surprise attack in October on the main rear base of the Whites on the Sea of Azov, capturing almost all their winter supplies. The Whites were forced to retreat from Moscow, giving the bolsheviks time to regroup and saving the communist revolution.

The communists of course never recognized their debt to the anarchists, and Makhno is remembered in the official history as a counterrevolutionary hooligan. After the last Whites were defeated in 1920, the bolsheviks turned their guns upon the anarchists. In the ensuing carnage, the Red Army managed to slaughter over a quarter of a million non-combatants in southern Ukraine. Many thousands more were sent to Siberia.

The anarchists were conquered, and Makhno – heavily wounded when a bullet passed through his head – fled into exile.

Only a few years later, the communists dealt another crushing blow to the Ukrainian peasantry. In 1932, Stalin launched his bloody campaign to force the peasants into collectivized farms. As many as 10 million died.

Makhno himself died a lonely and broken man in Paris.

Today, Moscow's central authority has disintegrated once again. The anti-authoritarian ideals which flourished in Makhno's time are increasingly on the minds of many Ukrainians.

by Alex Roslin

Ukrainian popular literature is full of anti-authoritarian sentiment.

No Ukrainian writer has hated the rich and the powerful more than Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko.

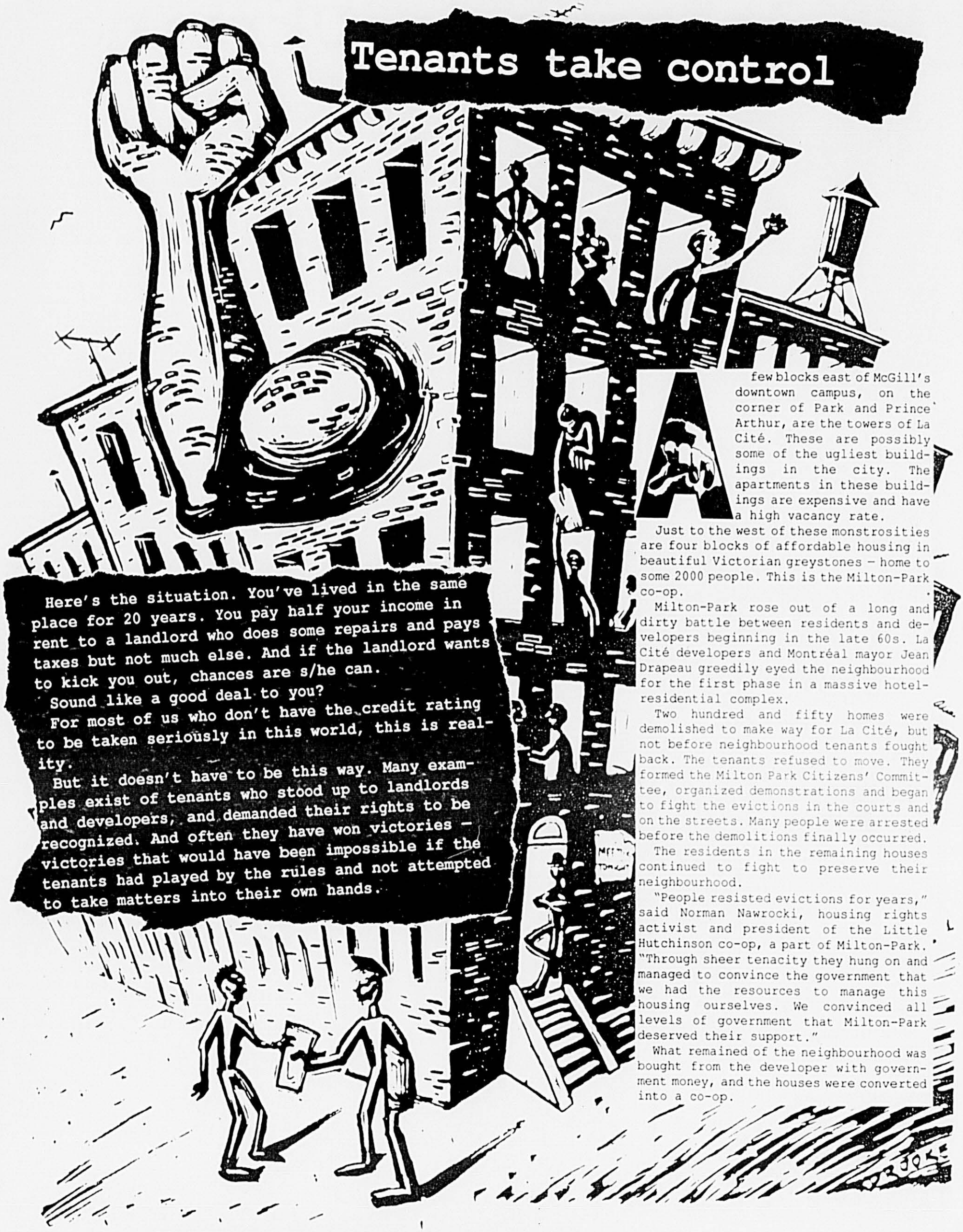
Shevchenko led a life of misery as a serf on a 19th-century estate and later as a servant to a Polish lord. *Kobzar*, the best known book of his poetry, is virtually the secular bible of Ukraine.

One of the most remembered poems in *Kobzar* is *To the Dead, the Living and the Unborn*. It is a merciless indictment of the indifferent and oppressive Ukrainian landed gentry, which many Ukrainian peasants accused of making unholy alliances with various foreign occupiers. The following is an excerpt.



Come to your senses! Be *people*,
Or catastrophe shall befall you,
The shackled masses will burst
their chains.
You will be tried!
At that trial the Dniepro river will
stand in witness, and so will the
hills,
The whole Ukraine will stand
against you.
A hundred rivers will surge in flood
To bear along your children's blood
Into the blue sea… and there won't be
Anyone to help you:
Brother will turn against brother wild,
And the mother will forsake her child;
And a cloud of smoke will hide
The sun before you from your sight,
And your own sons, for all your crimes,
Will curse you to the end of time.
Cleanse yourselves from lies,
Don't lose yourselves in the marsh of lies!
Don't fool your children
That they are on the earth only to lord over others
Because the peasant's unschooled eye
Will pierce into their souls
Deeply, deeply…
The wretched will discover,
That your skin is the same,
Even though you have become masters,
Then they will judge — and the meek
Will outwit all your fine wisdom.

Tenants take control



Here's the situation. You've lived in the same place for 20 years. You pay half your income in rent to a landlord who does some repairs and pays taxes but not much else. And if the landlord wants to kick you out, chances are s/he can.

Sound like a good deal to you?

For most of us who don't have the credit rating to be taken seriously in this world, this is reality.

But it doesn't have to be this way. Many examples exist of tenants who stood up to landlords and developers, and demanded their rights to be recognized. And often they have won victories — victories that would have been impossible if the tenants had played by the rules and not attempted to take matters into their own hands.

A few blocks east of McGill's downtown campus, on the corner of Park and Prince Arthur, are the towers of La Cité. These are possibly some of the ugliest buildings in the city. The apartments in these buildings are expensive and have a high vacancy rate.

Just to the west of these monstrosities are four blocks of affordable housing in beautiful Victorian greystones — home to some 2000 people. This is the Milton-Park co-op.

Milton-Park rose out of a long and dirty battle between residents and developers beginning in the late 60s. La Cité developers and Montréal mayor Jean Drapeau greedily eyed the neighbourhood for the first phase in a massive hotel-residential complex.

Two hundred and fifty homes were demolished to make way for La Cité, but not before neighbourhood tenants fought back. The tenants refused to move. They formed the Milton Park Citizens' Committee, organized demonstrations and began to fight the evictions in the courts and on the streets. Many people were arrested before the demolitions finally occurred.

The residents in the remaining houses continued to fight to preserve their neighbourhood.

"People resisted evictions for years," said Norman Nawrocki, housing rights activist and president of the Little Hutchinson co-op, a part of Milton-Park. "Through sheer tenacity they hung on and managed to convince the government that we had the resources to manage this housing ourselves. We convinced all levels of government that Milton-Park deserved their support."

What remained of the neighbourhood was bought from the developer with government money, and the houses were converted into a co-op.

by Fiona McCaw



he residents of Overdale Street were not as lucky. The neighbourhood containing Overdale St. was the last affordable rent district in the downtown core. Buildings along the street were occupied by a close-knit population of students and working-class people.

When developer Robert Landau bought the property in 1987 and moved to evict the tenants to make way for condominiums, residents of the downtown street formed the Overdale Tenants' Association.

The tenants put up a massive fight to save their homes. They also refused to move. Instead, they wanted to form co-ops on the model of Milton-Park.

The association held meetings every week, and at the height of the conflict, tenants were phoning each other almost daily. They sent letters and organized press conferences. They fought the developer in court, staged benefits, demonstrations and and a sit-in at city hall.

When workers came to rip out the insides of one house, residents and acivists blocked their path. Six people were arrested. When the tenants were forcibly evicted in the summer, over 50 people who wouldn't leave were arrested.

The tenants' campaign produced a considerable amount of bad publicity for the developer and the city. The Montréal Citizens' Movement – elected in 1987 on a pro-tenant platform – had a lot of explaining to do.

Chantal Labreche, an ex-Overdale resident active in the tenants' association, was positive about the experience. "It was a great learning experience. It really shows you what you can accomplish in real life."

But the condos planned for the Overdale site were never built even though the site was cleared. The developers balked out of the project last fall, leaving a parking lot in their wake.

According to city officials, the negotiations conducted during the Overdale episode set a precedent for similar situations in the future. For housing activists, Overdale illustrated the undemocratic, behind-doors relationship between municipal governments and urban developers.



ot surprisingly, a similar situation developed at Anderson Street two years later. But this time the city didn't make the same mistakes. The city bought out the landlord and is currently negotiating with the tenants to form a co-op.

Virginia Widen is vice-president of the Anderson Street co-op. She said the tenants first got organized when the landlords began illegally threatening tenants with eviction. The landlords wanted to demolish the buildings for new development.

"We were all being threatened with eviction under different circumstances at the same time," said Widen.

"We realized that the only way to save the neighborhood was to organize. It was the only way of dragging the city into it," she said. "It made us more political and gave us more negotiating power."

Widen also said the people involved in fighting the landlords were generally not political activists, just people who wanted to save their homes. "Most people who get into this are just regular people who don't know what they are getting into."

Not all the tenants resisted the evictions. The major developer on the block, Maxidev, was offering tenants as much as $5000 to move, and some tenants accepted.

The tenants started lobbying the city before the demolition permits were signed, sending letters and petitions. They organized a benefit concert on the back balcony of one of the houses.

Until that time, the city had never refused a demolition permit to a developer. But in the end the city intervened and bought the land from the developers, supplementing its own funds with federal government money.

Again, activism in the community was crucial.

Widen said the outcome would have been quite different had the tenants not been organized – if they had worked through the courts instead of in the streets. "We would most definitely have been evicted if we hadn't convinced the city to intervene."

Craig Campbell, another resident of the block, agreed. "We wouldn't have lasted very long – not up against a developer with as much money and access to legal advice and resources as Maxidev."

Campbell and Widen agreed that the neighbourhood owed its survival to the tenacious stand tenants made at Overdale. The MCM government heading into an election did not want to risk another fiasco like Overdale.

Said Campbell: "The thrust of our advertising campaign was based on the slogan 'Not another Overdale'."

These days, prospects for tenants gaining control of thier homes don't look so good. This year, the federal government slashed funds for co-op housing and continued to cut subsidies for low-income housing. Housing and anti-poverty activists FRAPRU protested the cutbacks by camping on the Rideau Canal before Parliament Hill for several days.

But the battle ain't over yet...

Squatters make empty houses into homes

With record numbers of people homeless, it's criminal to leave a building empty.

That is the rationale of thousands of people around the world who take the housing situation into their own hands – take over empty houses, and turn them into homes.

Squatting can happen spontaneously, as homeless people take shelter in empty buildings, or tenants resisting evictions just refuse to move. Or it can be organised, a project coordinated by committed people determined to put anarchist politics into action.

It was the latter type of squatting which in 1990 transformed six empty East Vancouver houses into a remarkable community.

The six houses on Frances Street, in a working-class neighbourhood in East Vancouver, were scheduled for demolition by developer Ning Yee. The tenants, who had been living in the houses for long as 20 years, were given six months notice.

When the first six squatters moved in, it was early February.

Megan McMillan, a former squatter at Frances Street, said they wanted to create a community of squatters similar to european squats like those of the German autonomen.

They succeeded.

Many like-minded people joined them and all six houses were occupied by June. The squatters' reasons for moving in varied. Some – like McMillan – were attracted by the social atmosphere and the opportunity to make a political statement.

Others had no other options.

"I think that for me and a lot of people it started with necessity. And necessity breeds a certain politics," said former squatter Katherine Kidd.

"It wasn't initially a political choice. It became political as I came to see more and more tangibly that there were so many others in this situation."

When all the houses were occupied, the fences between the houses were taken down so there was one big yard in the back. Squatters shared food obtained by "dumpster diving" behind supermarkets, and through donations by local businesses. After a while the squatters developed a network of people who would donate things.

The ease with which donations could be found, said McMillan, was partly due to the squatters being "darlings of the Left". She said the squatters never went for lack of organic baked goods.

"I know I never felt more part of a community in my life. It was one of the most empowering things I've ever done," Kidd said.

McMillan agreed. "It taught a lot of people how to live and work with different people."

The houses were centres for activism. The squatters held a benefit for the Giksan Nation, and regularly organized demonstrations on a variety of issues.

One of the houses tried to run a recycling depot. But the depot was badly maintained and neighbours started complaining about the smell and the visible garbage. So that experiment was given up.

But in general, the squatters got along well with their neighbors, McMillan said. Local kids would come and play in the squatters' big back yard and neighbors gave the squatters furniture.

Through refusals to move and media attention the squatters resisted eviction for months. In the end, they took to building barricades on Frances Street in November, 1990, to ward off authorities. The media spread about dubious rumours of weapons being stockpiled in the squats, rumours that were later proved false.

In the end, the squatters were evicted by a huge show of force from the police. The City of Vancouver paid some $10 000 for sharpshooters, helicopters and paddywagons to evict the squatters from the buildings.

The squatters had offered to negotiate, and the buildings were not scheduled to be demolished for another few months.

But despite the eviction, McMillan felt that a lot was accomplished on Frances Street.

"I think we brought a lot of important questions to light," she said. "It's one thing to register the fact that there are homeless people and another thing to go out and turn a building into housing. I think we made a lot of people think about the methods of attaining housing and the misuse of housing."

– Fiona McCaw

Anarchafeminism and the banana problem





In our society, women are economically, politically and physically oppressed. This oppression attacks women's self-worth and self-confidence, diminishing our ability to fight back. To fight, a person must have a sense of self-worth. She must be conscious, firstly, of the fact that she is oppressed and secondly, that she is worthy of equal treatment.

Women are not alone in experiencing this denigration. This society discriminates against people on the basis of class, race, language, and sexual orientation. Anarchafeminists apply socialist and radical feminist approaches and try to work for a fundamental change of society which will not allow any type of oppression.

Power relations between humans aren't natural and inevitable. Nor are they desirable: The problem with power is that whoever has it can make us do things we do not want to do. If that's the problem, why not rebel against gravity, which makes us stick to the ground when we much prefer to fly?

Obviously there is a distinction between social power and other types of power. The policewoman who threatens me with jail if I steal a banana will to some extent be responsible for me being in jail after I have stolen it. Gravity may also be "responsible" in some sense for me sticking to the ground. But gravity could not have done otherwise. The policewoman could arrest me, or she could decide banana-stealing isn't worth noticing.

But really, why is this such a big deal? After all, what if everybody stole bananas? The banana-dealer then would go out of business and have to – well – steal someone else's apples. Injustice would be perpetuated. Anyway, it's not right – they were, after all, her bananas.

First of all, it is questionable whether jail threats are any good for stopping banana-stealers. The U.S. has some of the fiercest punishment systems for petty crime and incarcerates a larger proportion of its own populace than any other industrialised Western country, but its cities have the highest crime rates.

Secondly, it is dubious whether the majority of people who steal do so without a good reason. One reason people steal is that they can not otherwise get what they want. But just because we want things doesn't mean we need them. Many wants are socially created, for example: the bigger car, the Snoopy pen. It is not necessary to own what we want to use. We can share things. So why fuss about property?



Our society gives people unequal access to economic and social resources. Sexist and racist ideologies combine with economic inequality to allow some people to monopolize positions of power.

And often that power means that people can enforce their wishes on others. If President Bush wants a war, someone will have to fight it. And if people don't want to do it, they can be coerced.

This is oppressive and unjust. Anarchists want to change this, eliminating the concentration of power and the economics and ideologies that allow it.

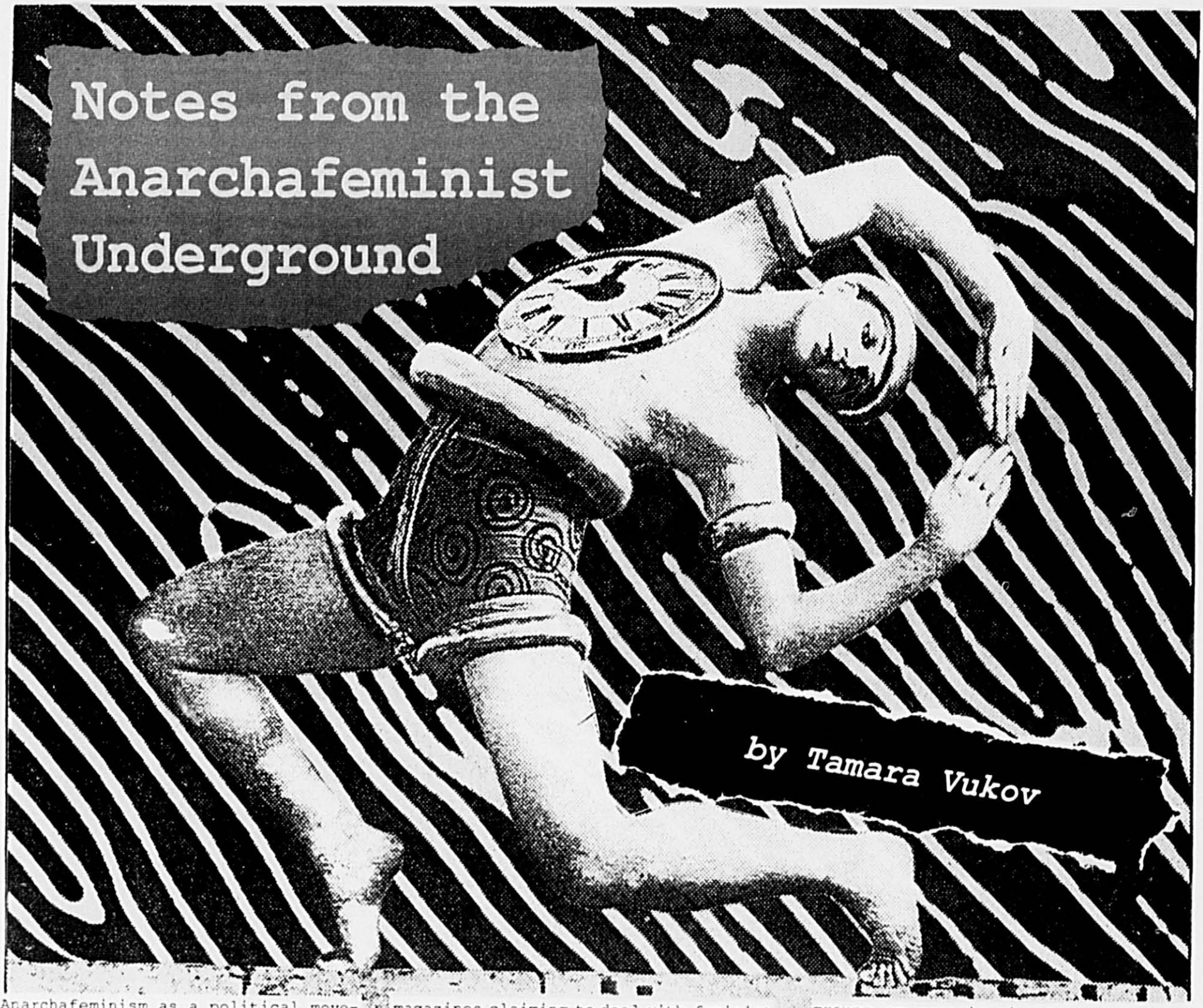
Anarchism can be a tool for feminist liberation allowing individuals to develop a sense of self-worth and empowerment amidst a pervasive ideology that holds domination to be natural.

An example of this is the women's movement Mujeres Libres in the Spanish revolution (1936-1939). Until the 30s, the status of women in Spain had been medieval. The reign of the Catholic Church prevented any legal or economic emancipation until 1931, or even the opportunity for women to become literate.

Within the anarchist movement, opportunities were given to women to acquire skills and with those, self-confidence. What started with the 1918 Barcelona Bread Riot as a spontaneous uprising of women concerned with one particular issue, was changed by the anarchist trade unions to a larger movement that challenged the authority of the state, the church, and the institutions of capitalism and patriarchy. The act of organising gave people new insights into the nature of their oppression, and their power to change it.

by Rebecca Pates

Notes from the Anarchafeminist Underground



by Tamara Vukov

Anarchafeminism as a political movement has never been a particularly visible phenomenon. It's the circled "A" with one of the legs crossed. Its another "ism", or is it two "isms" at once? Just what the hell is anarchafeminism anyway?

On the theoretical side, anarchafeminism can be as diverse as both anarchist and feminist theory. Anarchafeminists may disagree on many issues: individualism versus collectivity, separatism versus integration, or the degree of reformist versus subversive action required to undermine the state.

Any single definition of anarchafeminism will fail to do justice to its diversity. This diversity does not make it wimpy or ill-defined. It is a strength from which consensus-building can emerge. The description I give of anarchafeminism is neither definitive nor strongly historical. These are my own notes on anarchafeminism, intended to contribute to an open dialogue.

Anarchafeminism and Anarchism

What does anarchafeminism bring to anarchism? Many communitarian anarchists believe that any anarchism worth working for will have to address sexism and heterosexism. So why be redundant and divisive by talking about anarchafeminism?

Anarchafeminists think we have to put the "fem" in anarchism. Historically, it is just not true that anarchists have adequately dealt with sexism and misogyny.

It is not unusual to pick up anarchist magazines claiming to deal with feminist issues only to find they're all about how feminism doesn't go far enough or what we really want is humanism.

Without the strong visibility of feminist issues, women consistently find that our diverse concerns become invisible or usurped in the male-dominated political shuffle.

Feminism has taught us that men as a social group are trained to exercise dominance while women are socialized towards passivity, submission, and dependence. Anarchafeminists address this through direct empowerment of women.

Anarchafeminists demand that men and other priveleged social groups recognise and renounce their privelege while unlearning their dominating practices.

Anarchafeminism emphasizes the patriarchal dimension of the practices traditionally opposed by anarchists. It is no coincidence that the state and authoritarian forms of leadership have historically converged with white, patriarchal interests and practices. Any challenge to such institutional, political, and personal forms of dominance must recognise this and be actively feminist.

Anarchafeminism and Feminism

What does anarchafeminism bring to feminism? Many anarchafeminists find elements of the women's movement have developed anarchist practices.

Insofar as feminist practice focuses on spontaneous and organised direct action, the personal as political, small groups as organisational units, fluid organisational and rotational leadership structures, and consensual decision-making, feminism has employed some fundamental anarchist methods.

Anarchafeminists are highly critical of feminist strategies that perpetuate or depend on dominating power relations. When feminists depend on hierarchical leadership in organisational structures, or ask the state to intervene on such issues as abortion and pornography, anarchafeminists believe feminism has undermined itself. Any feminist analysis which is uncritical of capitalism and the state is seriously problematic to anarchafeminists.

One of the most interesting things anarchafeminism offers the feminist movement is a holistic perspective which sees sexism and heterosexism as just one aspect of an interlocking system of oppressions.

Anarchafeminists do not have to assert women's oppression as *the* fundamental oppression. By opposing all forms of power relations, anarchafeminists are able to gain insight into the interrelatedness of misogyny, sexism, heterosexism, racism, class difference, economic and ecological exploitation.

While anarchafeminism empasizes a holistic perpective, it stresses the need for direct action on specific issues. The goals of anarchafeminism can not be reached without a commitment to direct action.

Words on Psychedelic Drugs

We can breathe a collective sigh of relief that the eighties have passed, and with them, "drug wars". These were, after all, designed to keep white kids scared, black kids in jail, and North American workers safely hooked on Coors and the nine to five grind.

To keep this sigh of relief from becoming a yawn, it may be time to revive a healthy interest in psychedelic drugs, if only to resist the accumulated effects of eighties brainwashing techniques.

The drugs I am about to review were only interesting and illuminating to me as teaching aids, and were boring and wasteful as soon as I expected to have "fun" on them.

Acid or LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide)

It's almost crazy to skip over this one, but I must if I'm to get on with the show. It will suffice to say that this has been the closet classic of the psychedelic set ever since mom and dad went to school. Fifty to 300 micrograms taken orally should do you for 10 to 12 hours. A thorough background in LSD should be a prerequisite for coming to grips with the drugs reviewed below.

Harmala alkaloids (harmine, harmaline, d-1,2,3,4 tetrahydroharmine)

The blessed Lord gave us these little beauties in Syrian rue seeds, Banisteriopsis caapi bark, and ayahuasca (yagé). Ayahuasca has been called by South American natives the "vine of souls".

My experience with ayahuasca corroborates William Burrough's account, which can be found in the appendix to Naked Lunch. I experienced twelve hours of potently supercharged freaking suitable for deep introspection and very high levels of creative thinking with 300-400 mg. taken orally. Ayahuasca is also a powerful stimulant.

Magic mushrooms (Psilocybin)

I have ingested only Cubensis mushrooms. No Grateful Dead experiences, but instead, something like a veloured LSD trip. Like any acid experience, mushrooms had visual effects that took geometric forms. Geometrics seemed more "organic"– put baldly, the patterns were more round than square.

Initial effects were accompanied by slight nausea (and with good reason, since psilocybin is a nerve poison). Nausea disappeared after an hour. Between four and twenty miligrams last four to six hours.

DMT (dimethyltryptamine)

A most overpowering drug, lasting only half an hour. After having smoked a little over 50 mg at the end of a cigarette, I found myself completely deconstructing my entire life history in something like ten minutes.

This compressed personality crisis was helped along by re-lived childhood experiences that were terrifying the first time, and worse the second. Other tripping acquaintances had a wonderful time. Often called the businessman's psychedelic, keep DMT in mind for your next lunch break.

Mescaline

I took this and saw God in the Provigo parking lot. If your mescaline is synthetic, 200 mg will have similar physical side effects and duration as 200 micrograms of acid. If your mescaline is organic, either in the form of Peyote or Peyote extract, better read Casteneda first.

There is an unusual analog of mescaline, "bromo", or brominated mescaline, cooked up very recently by a bunch of freaks on the West coast. Bromo has been described as a kick in the face by a psychedelic horse. Usually 150 mg is snorted.

Ecstasy (3,4 MDA methylenedioxyamphetamine; MMDA; MMDA2, MMDA 3a, etc.)

Let's take MDA as our first item up for bids, as an introduction to all the methamphetamine psychedelics. It's very important to understand right up front that all ecstasy has serious physiological consequences on your liver and kidneys, so when you take any M-drug, DO NOT DRINK ALCOHOL OR EAT DAIRY PRODUCTS (sounds weird, but trust me on this one), and DRINK LOTS OF WATER.

For eight to twelve hours of ambiguity, take no more than 50 to 150 mg of any M-drug orally. If you take more, if you drink milk or alcohol, and if you eat cheese, etc., you could have massive liver failure.

The first time I took MDA, I felt obliged to feel "great", touchy-feely, etc. This turned me off. Later, he had vaguely psychedelic, but mostly physical effects from MMDA (another kind of ecstasy). Like MDA, MMDA and MMDA 2 and 3a make you feel hot and stupid and "happy". MMDAs are more potent than MDA at the same dosage. And of course, the same health warnings apply.

PCP (1-(phenylcyclohexl) piperidine)

Only an idiot takes this more than once, knowingly. I got burned on a bad dope deal both literally and figuratively with some laced pot. I thought I would die at what I estimate was only 5 to 10 mg., and I still felt like psychotic shit after five hours.

For those who would satisfy their taste for infinity, these notes are intended as an informational resource and comparative analysis. Trip alone, or with people you trust, and don't forget all the while that YOU ARE ON DRUGS.

by Murky Backwaters



Better weeds and gardens



p to fifty percent of students will experiment with drugs while here at McGill. The drug of choice being *Cannabis Cannabis*, or as it is more commonly known, marijuana.

Most people will pay from fifteen to twenty dollars for a gram, and are unassured of quality. The easy solution for cash strapped students is to grow your own.

To start, you will need seed, the most crucial ingredient. Most pot you buy will have seeds-a-plenty, but make sure they are fully developed, or you won't get results.

To germinate the seeds, place a paper towel around the inside of a glass, wet it, but do not over soak it, drop seeds between the glass and paper, and put it in the sun.

The plants should start to grow in three or four days, but some may take up to a week before they germinate. While you wait, find ample containers, good organic potting soil, a gro-lite if you are growing indoors, and some high yield plant food.

You will need to plant each sprout in it's own pot, which can be easily made out of the bottom of plastic soda bottles. This is a crucial point in the development of the plant, and it is important that they receive between 16 and 24 hours of sunlight (artificial or otherwise), stay well watered, and in a warm, humid environment.

Growing in the winter is hard, and you should place the plants in the sunniest, warmest room in the house, or a well ventilated closet.

If your are using artificial lights you will need a timer to turn the light on and off. Flourescent tubes use less energy than incandesant grow-lites, and they won't burn your plants. Figure at least one foot of flourescent tube for every plant.

When they are a month old, the plants will be a bit more hardy and will tolerate extreme temperatures and dryness.

When the plants are four to six months old, it will be necessary to figure out their sex and remove the males. The male plant may be identified by it's smaller stature, and tiny yellow-green, or purplish flowers clustered along the stem. These plants are useable, but their THC (the active ingredient) content is much lower than the females. You can tell a mature female by the hairy clusters growing on the ends of the stems.

It is also a good idea to prune them once they are about two feet high. Cut off the growing end, and the plant will branch. Continue the process untill you have many growing ends instead of one. This is a good idea because each growing end on a female is capable of producing a bud, which is the most potent part. This way, you can have a plant that is only three feet tall, but that has over fifty buds.

The plants will generally mature after six months. Wait about three weeks after the first appearance of these buds until harvest. They should be from one half to one inch tall, but larger buds are desireable. When mature, cut the plant off at the stalk, and hang it upside down in a closet.

Don't dry the plant all the way, bag it when it is still slightly moist. Fresh pot is best smoked, but will enhance any number of baked goods. Fresh green leaves also make a great garnish to a salad, or chocolate mousse.

Finally, if you want seed, you will have to fertilize one of the females. This is easily done by removing pollen from a male and putting it on the hairs of each female bud. Place the plant in direct sunlight, and make sure it has lots of water. The plant will die and seed on it's own.



Several problems you may encounter in growing can be solved by boning up on gardening skills at the local library. Most common plant problems, like brown spots or insect infestation can be easily solved by varying sunlight, food, soil, temperature and humidity. If the plant refuses to bud, you either have a male, or a confused female.

To force them to bud, decrease light exposure gradually over the span of a month. Generally the female will start budding once the light period falls to around 13 hours per day. This will replicate the conditions that normally trigger the plant in late fall.

It's really hard to fuck up though, grow them outside in the spring and summer, but you can succeed in growing good winter pot.

By the way, this is highly illegal, and possession of even one adult plant can net you traffiking charges. The coppers usually just pull them out when they find them, but you never know. Most people get busted when they have house parties that get crashed by the boys in blue.

Finally, don't strip the plants of leaves before they are mature. You won't get high, and you might kill them. And remeber, the spirit of the thing dictates that you be generous with the final product, so make sure to make your friends happy. Good luck and good growing!

Psychoactive cooking

When cooking with hash or grass it is important to recognize that the active ingredient, THC, is soluble only in fat, ie: oil or butter, and alcohol, so don't try to make tea with it. Additionally, some of the less active substances are converted to THC by the addition of heat, so burn it, bake it, or sauté it.

Satan in a Bottle

A diabolical invention of a late night party, when we needed an excuse not to finish the rest of the booze. Perhaps the least effective, since no heat is added. Simply take a bottle of vodka and dissolve a chunk of hash in it. One gram should be enough for a micky of golden liqueur.

Pesto Sauce

Excellent over hot pasta or mixed with cream cheese as a dip or spread.

- 1/2cup (or so) of your favorite cinquefoil herb
- 1/2 cup Olive oil
- 1/4 cup Pine nuts or almonds
- 1/2 cup Basil
- 2 clovesgarlic (more if you like)
- 1/2 cup grated parmesan
- salt and pepper to taste

Sauté herb in the olive oil, and let cool.
In a blender or food processor, combine all the ingredients except the parmesan and mix with predjudice.
Pour the sauce over linguine and enjoy with your favorite wine.
If you grow your own, add some fresh shake to a tossed salad and start the meal with some nutritious greens.

The Ubiquitous Hash Brownie Recipe

Here's one my dad never made for my school lunch bag.

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2sq.unsweetened chocolate
- 1-2 ghash (the anarchist cookbook suggests 5 grams)
- 1 cup flour
- 1/2 tbsp baking powder
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 1 tsp vanilla
- 1/2 cupchopped walnuts or slivered almonds

cream butter and sugar until smooth
beat in eggs
melt chocolate carefully and dissolve hash in the chocolate
add melted chocolate and beat some more
mix in flour, baking powder, salt and vanilla
spread mixture in a greased 8 inch baking pan and sprinkle with nuts
bake at 350°F for 20-30 minutes
let cool and cut into squares
makes 1 dozen brownies
(Alternatively, substitute 2 tbsp butter or margarine and lots of cocoa for the unsweetened chocolate. Sauté the hash in the margarine and then add the cocoa.)

Mushroom Spag

Make your favorite spaghetti recipe, and add some of those teeny tiny mushrooms you love so much.
The mushrooms should be added just before you eat. Cooking them destroys the magic.

Buy firearms, not candles



n Brazil, many drivers refuse to stop for red lights at night. Their fear of being robbed if they stop makes them negligent of the possibility of being killed if they do not. The road-death rate is one of the highest in the world. Most women remind me of Brazilian motorists.

Their main goal in life is to make themselves vulnerable to one man under the delusion that he will protect them from all the rest. The men who pose as protectors are the most likely to injure or murder those gullible enough to place themselves in their care.

Women are brought up to fear men. Like the robber at the traffic lights, male violence is portrayed as the lurking menace that awaits the woman who is careless enough to expose herself to it.

Traditional logic has it that, as women are defenseless on our own, they should select one man as their protector from all the rest. It is commonly believed that men do not damage that which they perceive to be theirs, hence a sensible woman should see to it that she always pertains to a particular man.

Some of the women who succumb to the pressure to make themselves vulnerable may not even live to regret it. Protection rackets are not designed to provide safety and security.

Feminists do their utmost to promote female fearfulness. They publicise male brutality to women as though it were the unique form of violence enacted in this world. It is portrayed as the greatest danger effacing womankind, and is supposed to generate an ever-present terror in the female psyche. If some men rape, then all men profit from the ensuing climate of fear that cows the female sex.

When it comes to scaremongering, feminists outdo the most neanderthal of fundamentalists. They feed off each other's exaggerated fear of men to the point of hysteria. After the Montréal shooting of fourteen female students a feminist wrote of "women's right to grieve, to rage at the vulnerability and terror we feel as a condition of being female, and to organise against this act of hatred against our gender. Men cannot know the same feelings of fear, powerlessness and raw vulnerability that Marc Lepine's actions have reinforced in women."

A woman who has reached such a state of petrification might derive greater benefit from joining a gun-club than a candle-lit vigil. In North America at least, it is easy enough for women to obtain firearms if they feel that need of them. Weapons have helped me gain confidence in my ability to take care of myself.

As a teenager I carried a flick-knife when walking home alone after my job in a Spanish nightclub. Once, a man who kicked me had to be taken to hospital by ambulance after I crowned him with a bottle. I prefer to avoid violence, but refuse to be intimidated by the threat of it. Self-confidence can be fragile; I do not intend to let mine be eroded by those who see women as eternal victims.

Feminism developed as a political movement as women extended their expectations from individual men to society as large. They might snicker over Barbara Cartland's contention that men "respond to an appeal form a weak creature who needs protection" but essentially they believe this myth themselves. Feminists demand to be looked after by society as a whole.

The implicit message, safety through vulnerability, is broadcast by all those, from Cartland to Dworkin and Mackinnon, who believe in the willingness of the decent chaps in the government and police department to protect them from the misogynist bad guys. Protection is merely a euphemism for control.

Feminism is the collective lament of women who have emerged from sheltered, comfortable backgrounds to discover that indeed the world can be a dangerous place. Politicians gain power by exploited mass fear of material deprivation. Feminists follow this tradition by building their careers on one sex's paradoxical fear of the other.

Fear annihilates lust for life and induces social conformity. By adulthood, most women have been so throughly terrorised by those who would protect them that they have lost all faith in the ability to protect themselves.

Fear often fails to correspond to actual danger. The greatest terrors lie in the unknown, hence people cling in desperation to the familiar, no matter how harmful it may be for them to do so. Women remain with violent men through fear that an alternative existence might prove to be even worse.

Men who would normally regard it as "cowardly" or "unfair" to hit females back up their friends who beat their wives by convincing themselves that there must have been adequate provocation. Many women also follow this peculiar line of reasoning. Their own debased self images are reflected in the attitude that a woman who is fortunate enough to have caught a man should not jeopardise her position by pushing him too far. I am no longer surprised (but still disgusted) when I hear a woman's family or friends have advised her to return to the man who beats her.

Human relationships, stripped of romanticism and self-delusion, are battles for power. Close examination of this dynamic opens too many cans of woms for general comfort. Hence the popular and false image of battered women as passive victims and violent men as rotten apples.

To obtain a copy of Love Lies Bleeding contact BM Claudia, London, England, WC1N 3XX.

excerpt from Love Lies Bleeding by Claudia

Anarchism in the Workplace



Does flipping burgers at McDicks for minimum wage really give you a sense of contributing to the economic prosperity of your country? Or maybe spending eight hours a day sitting at a terminal doing data entry with a bureaucratic overlord looming over you gets you into that employee-employer, social contract thing.

For many students, a job means slaving away at some brain-dead activity, barely covering rent and food, let alone tuition. Major corporations such as McDonald's and Sears make megabucks while their lowest level employees are treated with contempt and paid accordingly.

Yet many companies use these workers as the backbone of their operations, and keep the money generated to put in the pocket of major executives.

In essence, minimum wage is a maximum insult. What is net corporate profit for them could and should be a decent living wage for those working at the bottom of the scale.

Corporations work for one major goal only: Profit. Major executives of companies usually own a large percentage of shares in the company. When the company makes more money, they make more money. When the company goes on a downswing, so do the executives' paycheques.

These execs are not concerned about the company's long-term needs and goals, nor the well-being of its employees, but rather the immediate effects on their wallets. Layoffs, plant closures, and paycuts to minimize expenditures and raise profit tend to follow any decline in corporate money making.

This is a nice and legal way for corporate execs to screw the rest of the company and still make the payments on that Westmount pad.

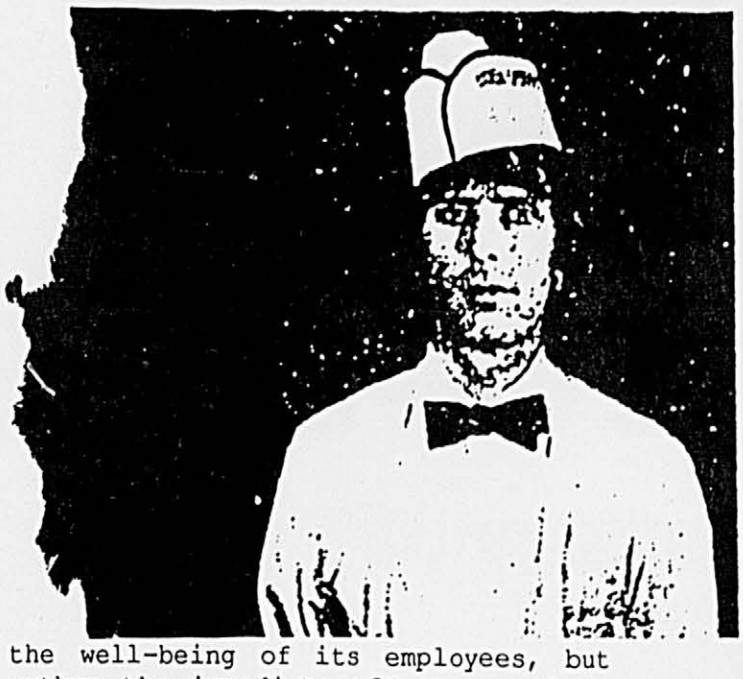
What, then, are the options for workers who want to get some of the profit passed down to them? Unfortunately, worker theft or destruction of property is prohibited by law. Anytime workers take a little more than their minimum wage pittance, it is condemned as theft and denounced as a betrayal of that glorious employee-employer trust. On the other hand, executives skimming off the profits generated by their employees isn't called theft at all.

Don't accept this reality. If you're being screwed, screw them back. If you're not feeling so sorry for the poor CEOs who are just barely making their golf club payments and can't afford to renovate of their downtown condo, take a little more for yourself.

Time for work? Time for a nap. Get as much out of your job as you can get. Skim a little bit off the till, give that Mercedes a quart of oil, and charge him extra when he didn't need it in the first place. Take a few things around the office for yourself. Stay late and seem like a keen worker, and then reformat all the company's hard drives while nobody is looking.

The business world is set up to screw the worker in order to secure higher profits for those on top. It doesn't have to be this way. There are many examples of worker owned and run co-ops, where the welfare of the employees is a priority. Anarchist collectives in Montréal and other cities, Israeli Kibbutzim, and worker owned factories in late 30's Spain are all examples of how work can be done productively and justly.

Unfortunately, governments and world financial institutions are much more inclined to promote corporations which produce large amounts of capital to invest in the same fucked-up hierarchy. Workers are being screwed but hey, it's the system. So we should feel justified in fighting the system and get as much out of it as we can, at least while it lasts.



CREW PERSON OF THE MONTH

My name is Clarence Shivers. I have been working at Sir Puffy's® for six years. I enjoy earning minimum wage. This is the only job I've ever had. I'm not qualified to do anything else. I'll probably be working here the rest of my life. I wish I was dead. Have a nice day!

by Dave Ley



Green Anarchy

by Robin Vose



Anarchists have traditionally been concerned with a variety of issues, ranging from labour rights, health, education and feminism to prison reform and the role of the family.

They have also long been interested in the environment and animal rights. Anarchists were active members of Greenpeace and the ALF long before "green" disposable diapers were even a twinkle in some marketing consultant's eye.

Here in Montréal, a number of issues face green anarchists, and they deal with them in a variety of ways. Le Monde à Bicyclette has mounted media zaps and lobbied city hall for bike paths as an alternative to polluting forms of transit, while the Milton-Parc Citizens' Committee's is campaigning to save Mount Royal greenspace from McGill's gym expansion.

On the provincial level, anarchists have been active in campaigns to stop waste incineration and Hydro Québec's Great Whale project.

Anarchists want a revolution to abolish the exploitative hierarchies that control our society (boss-worker, man-woman, etc.) Greens want to revolutionise society by abolishing the exploitative hierarchies that threaten the environment (humans over nature, humans over animals).

The more radical incarnations of green anarchism resort to terrorist tactics such as tree-spiking, bombings and assassination. Taken to its extreme, the "deep" ecology movement runs into difficult issues such as population control (how many people can a Neolithic agriculture sustain, and how do they propose to get rid of the excess?) and technology (where do you draw the line between using a rock and a hammer?)

Other green anarchists, such as the Left Greens and social ecologists, take a more pro-tech view, with the slogan "forward to an Ecological Society!" *Left Green Notes* magazine advocates "bioregional confederations of self-governing communities."

They accept, and indeed welcome some forms of technology (such as solar energy and public transit) as a way of keeping those luxuries of modern society which do not threaten ecological disaster.

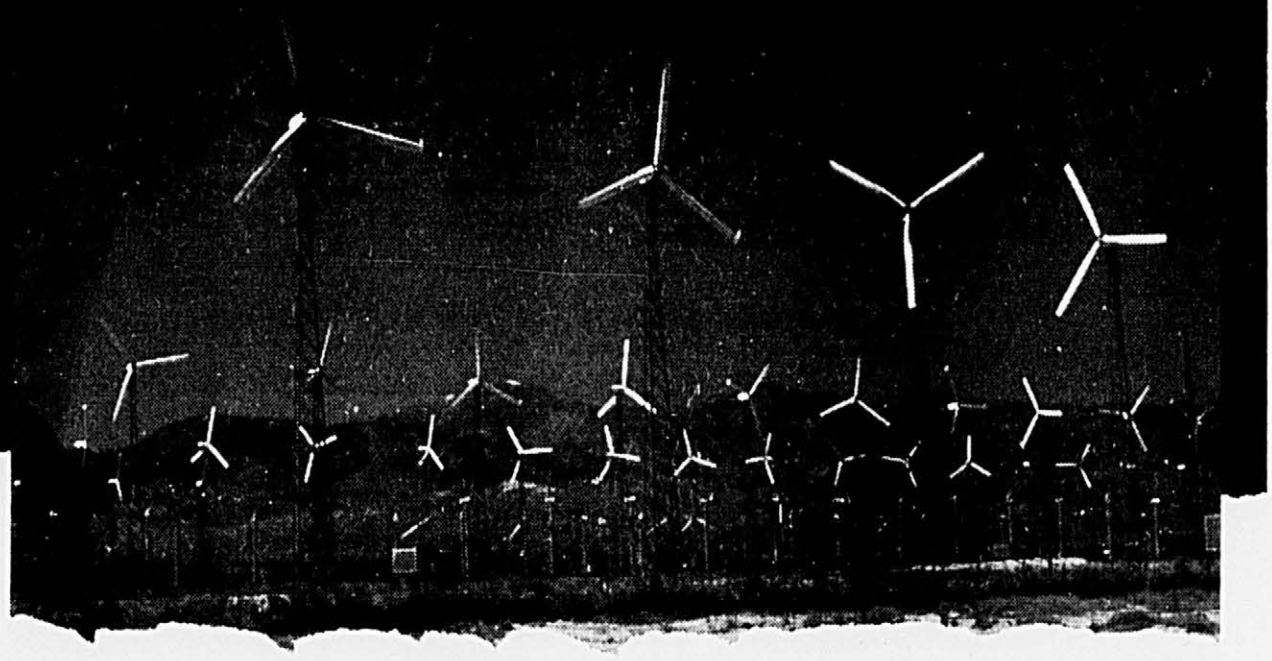
This side of the movement tends to be more intellectual and moderate in its approach, using scholarly debate and citizens' action groups as well as direct action to influence public policy. Some green anarchists even tread the dangerous ground of party politics, allying themselves with more progressive political parties such as the NDP or the Greens.

Measuring empowerment in kilowatts

Is there is an energy source which doesn't require flooding great expanses of land, threatening human beings with radiation, or clouding up the sky with pollution? Better yet, is there an energy source which can be both democratic and conservation-oriented?

New and better energy sources won't be on the same scale as traditional energy sources – nuclear power, hydroelectricity, coal and oil. Instead, they're likely to be small local generators, relying on "clean" energy sources like solar, wind and water power.

There are already thousands of small generators scattered across North America – built early in this century and then abandoned. But it is the "post-colonial" nations which are now leading the way with democratic, environmentally-friendly energy production.



With the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro approaching this summer, many scientists are pointing to renewable energy as a solution to the earth's pollution and consumption crises.

But some are looking even further, describing the solutions in terms of communities controlling their own energy resources.

Researcher Joe Ayoub said a community is empowered when it controls its own energy source – such as a micro-hydro installation or wind generators.

"Community generated and controlled energy is people based, not utility based," he said. "The power is more likely to be used to serve the interests of the community."

The energy source can become a cohesive force in the community, as residents assume mamagement responsibilities. "Because of the scale (usually small), it enables the community to exercise some form of democratic control over its power resource," he said.

Ayoub works at the Brace Research Institute in Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Québec. The Institute deals with sustainable development technologies, largely for applications in the developing world.

He compared locally-controlled energy production to utility or corporate-scale energy production, such as with Hydro-Québec, the province's state-owned power monopoly.

"Do you actually have a say in what Hydro-Québec is up to? Their basic premise for building Great Whale was to sell electricity to the Americans. Now the contract is cancelled and they're still going to build it," he said. "We're basically left under their whims."

A community in control of its own energy is more likely to act on related issues such as energy conservation, garbage reduction and pollution control, said Linda Baynhan, a researcher with the Rocky Mountain Institute. The Colorado-based Institute deals works at finding ways to apply alternative energy sources in the United States.

She said a community becomes intimate with the scarcity of resources when it controls its own energy source, and is obliged to reduce energy consumption.

"Given a limited amount of energy to be divided among a specific number of people, if the source is really community owned, people will be obliged to think of methods to conserve energy," said Baynhan.

She said locally-controlled energy keeps money in the community that would otherwise be paid to a state or private utility.

local power in the Himalaya

In many developing nations, electrical power is needed in rural regions for lighting in schools and homes, and for creating small industries.

Because of the large costs associated with extending the national power grid to rural regions, localized power production is being encouraged. The trend towards renewable energy production has become more obvious just over the last decade, said Ayoub.

"There is a growing awareness of new types of power production, placing aside the highly capital-intensive types such as nuclear and (large-scale) hydro."

In Nepal, for example, micro-hydro power has caught on quickly. In rural areas, the Nepalese government has promoted the construction of micro-hydroelectric plants to provide mechanical power for agricultural processing or electricity for lighting and industry. The community must decide on the specifics.

"It is up to the community to decide how much power it needs from a micro-hydro scheme, and in what form," writes British engineer Mark Waltham in *Appropriate Technology*. "(It) must also decide how much they are prepared to pay for the power, and agree on a long-term plan to finance the scheme."

The government subsidizes the community projects and trains local people to maintain and repair the installation. Also, many of the component parts are built in Nepali workshops, spurring the growth of an indigenous micro-hydro industry.

Unfortunately, in its drive to electrify every village in Nepal, the government has proposed deregulating larger hydro-electric dams, opening up the doors to foreign investment and "aid." This influx would wipe out the nascent Nepalese micro-hydro industry, according to Waltham.

"(Nepalese) government agencies will be under pressure from foreign donors to accept donations of equipment, probably inappropriate, or to buy from specific foreign suppliers in return for other items of 'tied' aid," he said.

Just as the the "Green Revolution" of the 60s increased the dependancy of the developing world on chemicals, credit and foreign expertise. Foreign aid in the form of large scale energy projects don't take into account the ecology and culture of the areas where they are being introduced.

Ayoub said large energy projects sponsored by foreign governments and international agencies usually serve a restricted clientele. In Thailand, the World Bank and the Japanese government have heavily invested in large-scale hydro-electric plants.

"Whether the power is to be distributed to over 80 per cent of the population in the rural areas, I don't know," he said. "It will more likely be geared towards industry and the urban centres, and ignore the rural poor."

Meanwhile up north

In North America and Europe, wider use of renewable energy is unlikely unless the oil shortages of the 1970s are repeated. Also, the pervasive presence of grid-style electricity distribution systems inhibits the growth of small-scale, decentralized power production.

Independent power production did get a

by Peter Clibbon

boost in the 80s, thanks to U.S. government legislation forcing power utilities to buy electricity from independent producers. The legislation spurred a boom in experimental energy production. Small entrepreneurs and municipal governments reactivated small-scale hydro dams built earlier in the century adjacent to pulp and paper factories. These independent producers sell the electricity to state electricity grids for a profit.

Many of these small hydro installations were abandoned after the construction of large-scale energy plants in the 30s.

According to a 1977 study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, only 1000 of 50 000 existing hydro-electric plants were in operation. The Corps estimated that if all these (mostly small-scale) plants were reactivated, 223 billion kiloWatt-hours could be generated, representing over 10 per cent of the U.S.'s yearly electricity consumption.

Due to the cheap price of energy, most renewable energy sources only becomes viable in extreme circumstances, such as in isolated communities.

Little demand in Canada

Robert Matthews is an engineer with the B.C.-based Appropriate Technology Systems, a company that installs small-scale energy systems such as micro-hydro, wind generators and solar. When the *Daily* spoke to him, Matthews had just finished reactivating a one megawatt hydro-electric installation in Creston B.C., which had been inactive for 40 years.

According to Matthews, there has been little community demand in Canada for small-scale energy production, except in remote locations.

"In small communities or work camps, micro-hydro can (economically) out-perform diesel, given the right situation," he said.

At the Douglas reserve in northern B.C., a micro-hydro plant was installed in 1984 to supply electricity for a school and 12 households. The band-managed plant replaced a diesel generator, and produced electricity at a rate 30 per cent cheaper than before.

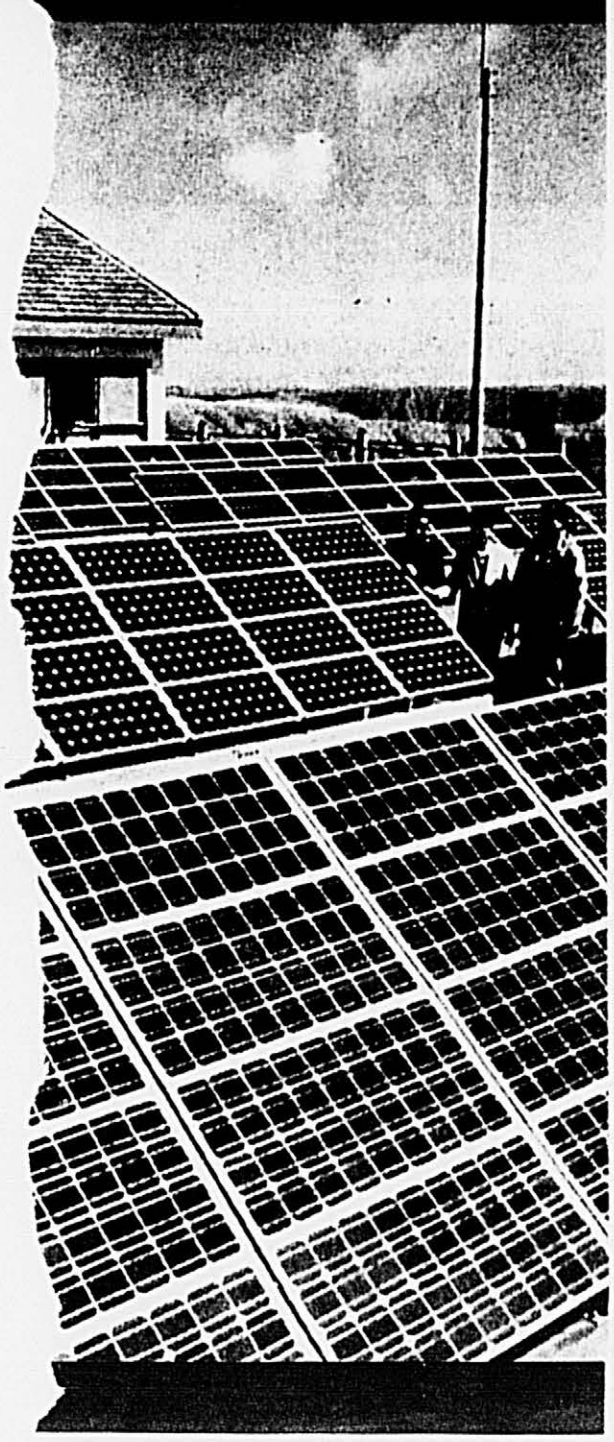
Matthews said the B.C. government has recently decided to help small energy producers, but only on their terms.

According to Ron Alward, another researcher at the Brace Research Institute, the Québec government and Hydro-Québec do not encourage private or community energy production in the least.

Alward worked on energy distribution and housing in Inuit communities in Northern Québec. Although Hydro-Québec provides cheap electricity to the communities, the utility is a bad presence.

"Conservation is not pushed up there, and the houses are poorly designed for the climate," he said. "You get a situation where Hydro-Québec engineers are deciding that what is good for Montréal is good for Mistassinni."

A guide to renewable energy





In many respects, renewable energy technologies have come a long way over the last few decades. Innovations in design and manufacture have lowered the cost of many of these technologies to affordable levels. In the 1980s, some renewable energy sources even became competitive with traditional fuels.

Non-renewable energies, such as oil, coal and gas, exploit the sun's energy captured by plants millions of years ago. After one brief century, human beings have come close to releasing all this stored energy into the environment. Result: the greenhouse effect.

Renewable energies, on the other hand, use the sun's energy immediately. The energy stored in wind, biomass (plants), water and the sun itself can be harnessed with straight-forward and cheap technologies.

Water

Water power is usually associated with large-scale dams and with the flooding of large tracts of land. But hydro-electric power has humble origins and only until recently has it began to trace its way back towards them.

North America's first electrification projects involved thousands of tiny dams, typically less than 100 kilowatts. (Compared with Great Whale's 3600 Megawatts). Most of these small dams were closed following the construction of large dams, beginning in the 1930s. But micro-hydro has recently made a comeback as many of these abandoned dams are being reactivated by entrepreneurs and municipal governments.

In developing nations, micro-hydro power has made great strides. In Brazil, Thailand and China, government progammes have built thousands of installations. In Nepal, hydro turbines are locally built and installed, creating work for indigenous industry, rather than importing sophisticated hydro technology in the form of "international aid."

Wind

In the 1920s, there were six million windpumps in use in the United States. Most were left to rot after rural regions were hooked up to the electricity grid, but wind energy has not been abandonned.

In countries such as Argentina, India and Australia, windpumps are still manufactured in signifigant numbers. The Kenyan "Kijito" windpump can pump water from depths in excess of 200m.

Great numbers of wind generators, assembled in "windfarms", produce over 1000 MegaWatts of electric power each year in the U.S. alone.

Small-scale wind generators are used for diverse applications such as electrifying livestock fencing in Botswana, boat-battery charging in Europe, and to power radios for nomadic cattle-herders in Mongolia's Gobi desert.

One of the most innovative large-scale wind generator designs – the Savonius or "egg-beater" model – was built alongside the St. Lawrence River at Cap Chat by Hydro-Québec. Unfortunetly, Hydro sold the installation for a dollar to engineering giant, Lavalin Inc.. Cash-strapped Lavalin now wants to shut down the wind generator.

Sun

There are millions of solar water heaters in use worldwide for industrial and domestic applications. In California, for example, large solar thermal plants use the sun to produce steam, which then produces electricity.

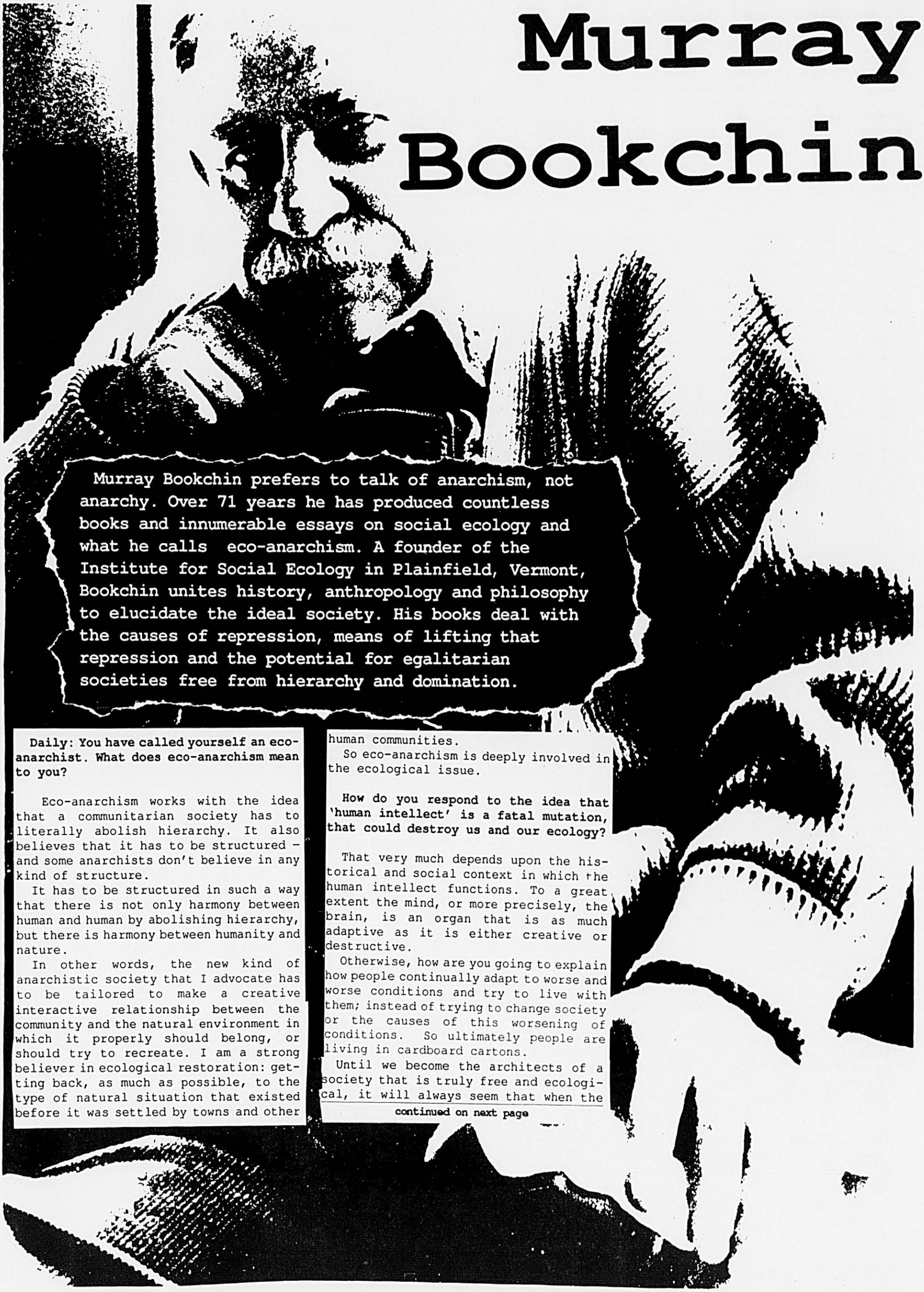
Solar cookers, dryers and water-purification stills are in wide use in the developing world, providing a cheap replacement for expensive, non-renewable energy type systems.

Photo-voltaic (PV) cells convert the sun's radiation energy directly into electric current by means of the photo-electric phenomenon of silicon. In 15 years, the cost of PV electricity has dropped from US $30/watt to $4/watt, making it an economic alternative for many applications. Although most PV systems are produced in Europe, the U.S. and Japan, PV equipment is increasingly produced or assembled in developing nations.

Thousands of systems have been installed for water pumping systems, vaccine refrigerators, TV and radio receivers, battery charging, etc.

Source: Appropriate Technology. Vol. 18, No 3, Dec. 1991.

Murray Bookchin



Murray Bookchin prefers to talk of anarchism, not anarchy. Over 71 years he has produced countless books and innumerable essays on social ecology and what he calls eco-anarchism. A founder of the Institute for Social Ecology in Plainfield, Vermont, Bookchin unites history, anthropology and philosophy to elucidate the ideal society. His books deal with the causes of repression, means of lifting that repression and the potential for egalitarian societies free from hierarchy and domination.

Daily: You have called yourself an eco-anarchist. What does eco-anarchism mean to you?

Eco-anarchism works with the idea that a communitarian society has to literally abolish hierarchy. It also believes that it has to be structured – and some anarchists don't believe in any kind of structure.

It has to be structured in such a way that there is not only harmony between human and human by abolishing hierarchy, but there is harmony between humanity and nature.

In other words, the new kind of anarchistic society that I advocate has to be tailored to make a creative interactive relationship between the community and the natural environment in which it properly should belong, or should try to recreate. I am a strong believer in ecological restoration: getting back, as much as possible, to the type of natural situation that existed before it was settled by towns and other human communities.

So eco-anarchism is deeply involved in the ecological issue.

How do you respond to the idea that 'human intellect' is a fatal mutation, that could destroy us and our ecology?

That very much depends upon the historical and social context in which the human intellect functions. To a great extent the mind, or more precisely, the brain, is an organ that is as much adaptive as it is either creative or destructive.

Otherwise, how are you going to explain how people continually adapt to worse and worse conditions and try to live with them; instead of trying to change society or the causes of this worsening of conditions. So ultimately people are living in cardboard cartons.

Until we become the architects of a society that is truly free and ecological, it will always seem that when the

continued on next page

From concrete cities to grass roots

human brain is not adaptive, it is more often destructive than creative.

Why do you think it is that people today don't consciously try to be the architects of their society?

In the talk that I came to give in Montréal, I tried to point out that in ancient Greece, particularly Athens, during the democratic phase of the greek *polis* – and I know all that is wrong with the greek *polis:* patriarchy; slavery; and the tendency to wars – what made the athenians so exceptional, was that athens turned the whole *polis* into a school for education.

It was not a place merely to work, which is what most of our cities are. It was not a place in which you completed your education, and then went to work. It was not a place where business was the primary activity. It was not a place where career making was the primary activity.

It was, above all, where people where educated.

Everything in our society works in the opposite direction. Our modern cities are places in which to work. Not places in which to learn.

Our modern cities are places in which you often seek an anonymity. If you don't like small town life, where everyone knows your business, you go to the city where you live a completely isolated life. The city doesn't bring you together, it separates you. Cities today, are centres of mass media which, in my opinion, corrupt the human mind.

They don't educate you?

On the contrary they miseducate you. With the breakdown of neighborhoods and the breakdown of any structured life that is meanful today, you have gang warfare, like in Los Angeles, or New York or Chicago.

Under those circumstances how is the mind supposed to be creative?

The mind, in fact, is trained to be able to deal with routine: the routine of working in an office, the routine of working in a factory, the routine even of teaching, the routine of going to school. The mind is routinized. And under those circumstances it is understandable that the most uncreative and frequently destructive aspects of the human mind are brought out.

Do you believe in personal responsibility?

I do believe in personal responsibility, but I don't think that personal responsibility can replace social responsibilty.

We are all being reduced to consumers and taxpayers and constituents – not citizens. We can't play a very active role in governing our lives.

Our lives, to a great extent, are really being controlled by bureacracies, by the state, by huge corporations.

I live very close to nature in Northern Vermont. I live in an area in which nature really slaps you around. And much as I try, living so close to nature, to practise personal responsibility, which I think is important. I still recognize that my ability to practice that responsibility is always being limited, by the bureacracies, by the corporations and by the market society in which we live. So I think we have to change the society.



At the same time as we try to change ourselves, we have to devote an enourmous amount of energy to changing this society – which is very unecological, in fact it is anti-ecological – into one that is ecological. Where we can live in balance and harmony with each other and in harmony with the natural world. Where we can abolish hierarchy.

Until ecologists recognize that they have to deal with their social problems – the domination of women by men and the domination of one ethnic group by another or one nationality by another – until we resolve that problem we won't live in harmony with the natural world.

What role do you see activism having in the transformation of society?

I think you have to form a movement. I don't think activism can be done on a purely individual or small group basis. After 71 years of having done everything – politically speaking, my overall judgement right now is we need another movement.

A well organized movement that is participatory; one that is capable of systematically trying to help change consciousness and also trying to change city charters by running candidates on a local level – not national, not even provincial or statewide, but local.

Trying to get the cities to work together to change the whole nature of what would be called the nation state, and finally getting rid of the nation state.

I call that confederal municipalism. That is a new politics. Its not just refurbishing the old politics or changing personel.

What opportunities do you see in the new technology of the so-called information age?

Obviously very wonderful opportunities. I believe that science and technology should be used in the service of refurbishing and rehabilitating a new balance with nature.

There are people that don't believe in intervening into nature. What do they mean by nature? Glaciers covered much of North America, only 10 000 ago, destroying forests, driving out wildlife, prodcucing extinctions on a mass scale. If we could stop it, would we be doing harm?

We can restore marshes; we can restore soil with our technology. We also have new technologies, new ways of composting. We have new techniques for using wind power. We have new techniques for using solar power.

It is the height of naiveté to damn technology and call for simple living when the very things we are using presuppose a great deal of sophisticated technology. Lets face the fact that we need these technologies. Not nuclear (technology), obviously that's a disaster. I would agree that there are technologies we want to get rid of.

I feel that technology has to be examined and explored. I'm very, very hesitant about biotechnology. I believe that this society, the way it's constructed, is too immoral to deal with these powerful technologies.

I think if this society invented a new kind of toothpick it would probably be used by the pentagon for some kind of millitary purpose.

I don't believe this society is morally equipped to handle technology in a desirable way, least of all an ecologically sound way.

Technology may be one of the great hallmarks of a future ecological society. So my feeling are obviously mixed, I want to see more wind power, I want to see more solar power.

I mistrust technology, even solar technology, in the hands of the large corporations.

Where does law fit into a free society?

I think education preceeds law. To a large extent consciousness, and the development of consciousnes preceeds law. Laws should be reduced to a minimum.

Laws are obviously necessary. I'm not one of these people who believes, I'm sorry to say, in consensus.

I think education, consciousness, civic mindedness, mutual aid responsibility and sensitivity, combined together will remove three quarters of the laws if not nine tenths of the laws we have today. And the laws that we would pass, in assemblies, would be fairly simple laws, commonsense laws. Laws designed to reinforce or even remind people of their responsibilities to each other.

In a rational society we would need, far from more laws, hardly any laws, some basic principles by which to live life.

I'll tell you this much, I worry greatly about what the next 50 years are going to bring. I will not be alive obviously, being 71, forget it. But I worry about your generation which will be alive.

We are in a tremendous clash with nature – the natural world.

I believe, for once, Lester Brown, of World Watch Institute, is right when he says that we are facing a real apocalypse. What with the ozone layer thinning out, what with the green house effect emerging now.

We have to form a movement more than ever today.

by Eric Smiley

Black flags over Montréal



So what's anarchism got to do with Montréal?

Lots! Generations of dreamers, rebels and organizers have actively promoted their visions of a radically transformed society since the turn of the century in local streets, workplaces and smokey cafés.

And while the "social revolution" has yet to turn Montréal upside down, anarchists and like-minded free spirits have always kept "The Idea" alive and as relevant as ever.

The city's first self-described anarchists went public in 1905, distributing their literature on city streets. Circles of anarchist thinkers like the "Alpha Omega" group wrote letters to the local press. Groups of anarcho-syndicalists agitated in city factories for better working conditions. War resisters campaigned against conscription during the two world wars and went to jail for it. By 1930, the city's first anarchist bookstore opened in the east end on Montcalm St.



During the 1936-1939 Spanish civil war, local anarchists brought in speakers from Spain to spread the word and raise money for the 2 million-strong movement of anarchists Spanish peasants and workers, who fought the Fascists on the front lines and Stalinists in the rear while they revolutionized Spain.

In the 1950s and '60s, anarchists were at the forefront of the local "ban the bomb" movement. They organizing marches and sit ins, carrying their anti-authoritarian message into the student movement.

Anarcho-syndicalists helped organize the massive General Strikes in 1972, in which Québec's largest unions united to shut down the province.

The healthiest and most imaginative thinking of the '60s counterculture survived well into the '70s and early '80s in Montréal. Unlike Elvis – and unlike the moribund boring statist authoritarian "left" – anarchism refused to die.

Anarchists and anti-authoritarians were active in pushing ideas of "neighbourhood power" and "decentralization" in 1974 inside the now-ruling Montréal Citizen's Movement party before Jean Doré (the current mayor) and his gang of technocrats took it over. Most quit the MCM in disgust a few years later denouncing the party as just another cesspool of opportunists.

At the same time, anarchists formed community organizations and tenants' groups to save affordable housing from the ravages of developers and right-wing city boss Jean Drapeau. Neighbourhood councils demanded local control of their communities, and blocked streets to stop noisy traffic. They occupied houses to resist evictions in a city where 80 per cent of the population are tenants.

Meanwhile, anarchist newspapers and journals circulated across the city through the '70s and '80s, mainly in francophone neighbourhoods.

With names like *Dissidence*, *Direct Action*, *La Nuit*, *Les Pages Noires* and *Revolt*, they presented the anarchist perspective to people hungry for alternatives to *La Presse* and the *Gazette*.

In english, there was *Our Generation* (originally, *Our Generation Against Nuclear War*), *BOA* (*Bevy of Anarcha-Feminists*), *Demolition Derby* and a host of anarcho-fanzines and other xeroxed rebel news-sheets.

The city acquired two anarchist bookshops – Librarie Alternative and La Social. Anarchist publisher Black Rose Books continues today to churn out an expanding catalogue of new and reprinted classic anarchist books for the city and world market.

With a growing appetite for anti-authoritarian ideas and discussion, hundreds of Montréalers would attend monthly public forums arganized by groups like La Pensée Sauvage, where well-known city writers, artists, activists, trade unionists, libertarians and others shared their thoughts and experiences.

UQAM once offered credit courses on anarchist thought and history, and until two years ago the McGill philosophy department offered a course on Noam Chomsky, one of the best known American anarchists. Anarchist literature was openly sold in campus hallways. Student anarchist study groups evolved into action groups.

During the '80s, anarchists and anti-authoritarians set up self-managed cafes and bars like Café Commun-e (now defunct), where good, cheap food mixed with nights of anarchist poetry, music and film. U de M's Café Campus is another one of these projects.

Ever busy in the streets, Montréal anarchists hit the métro for direct action campaigns to encourage transit users to refuse to pay fare increases. "Bikesheviks", the anti-authoritarian bicycle activists from *Le Monde à Bicyclette*, actively pedalled the "velorution". They occupied bridges and painted bike lanes on streets when the city refused to recognize cyclist's rights.

The mid-'80s were the heyday of anarchist grafitti artists, posterers and pamphleteers livening up the city's walls. But even today, there is no shortage of creative nocturnal educators.

When May Day used to be a respectable day of righteous protest and celebration – not the bureaucratic funeral proceedings of today's trade unions – anarchists always livened up the event. They at times marched hundreds strong waving the anarchist black flag and black balloons.

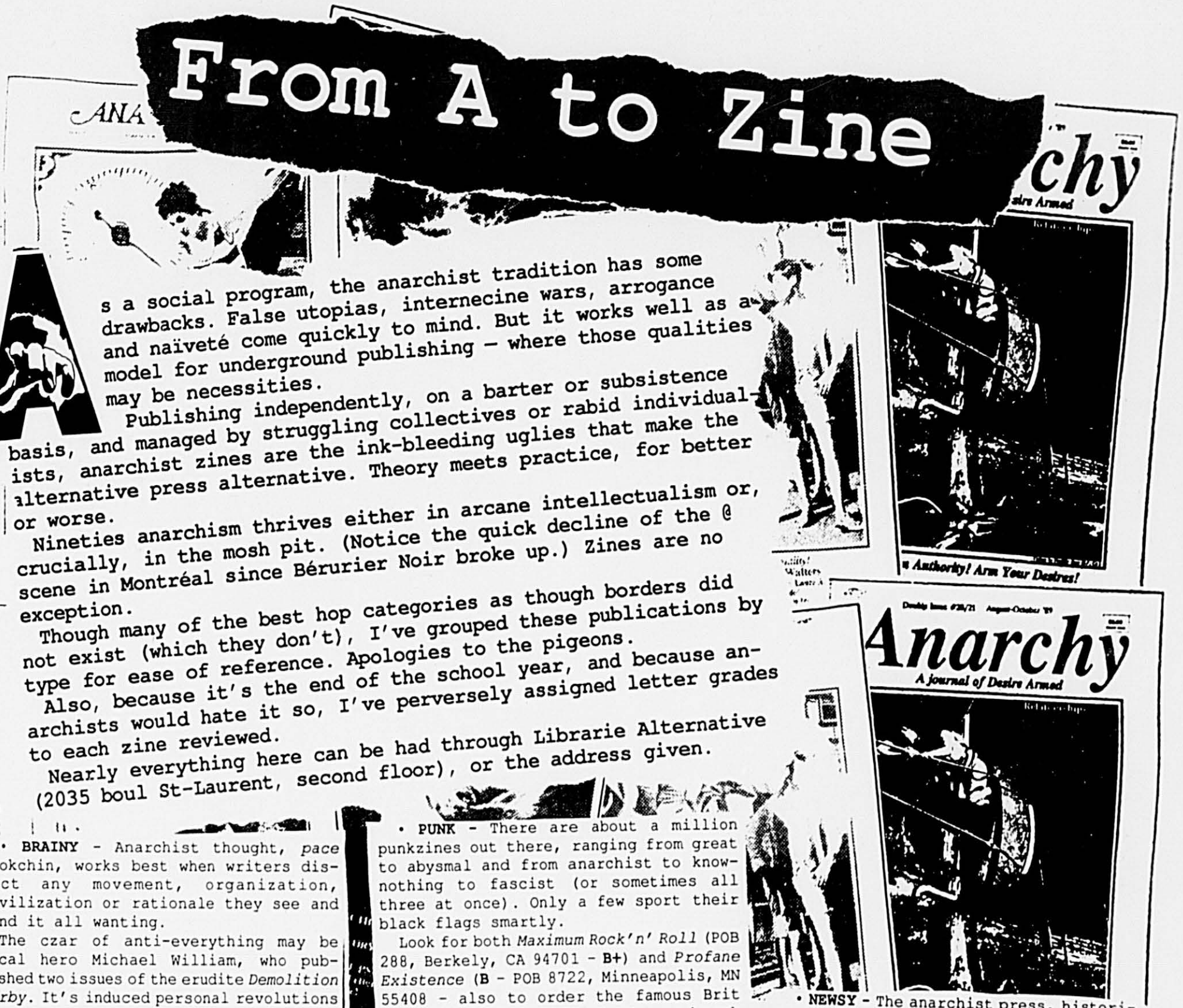
La Presse was so impressed by the sea of black flags in city steets in the early 1980s, they devoted a thoughtful front-page two-part series to the continuing appeal of anarchism.

The '90s have seen Ecology Montréal enter municipal politics. On a green platform of decentralized power and grassroots democracy, they placed second in several Montréal ridings in 1990. Housing rights groups like FRAPRU organize housing co-ops and continue to battle developers.

Today we are in the middle of a Depression. "Leftism" is dead, nationalism is rearing its head, the city is deteriorating and First Nations peoples' pleadfor non-native support. The question for Montréal anarchists and would-be anarchists is – What next?

by Norman Nawrocki

From A to Zine



As a social program, the anarchist tradition has some drawbacks. False utopias, internecine wars, arrogance and naïveté come quickly to mind. But it works well as a model for underground publishing – where those qualities may be necessities.

Publishing independently, on a barter or subsistence basis, and managed by struggling collectives or rabid individualists, anarchist zines are the ink-bleeding uglies that make the alternative press alternative. Theory meets practice, for better or worse.

Nineties anarchism thrives either in arcane intellectualism or, crucially, in the mosh pit. (Notice the quick decline of the @ scene in Montréal since Bérurier Noir broke up.) Zines are no exception.

Though many of the best hop categories as though borders did not exist (which they don't), I've grouped these publications by type for ease of reference. Apologies to the pigeons.

Also, because it's the end of the school year, and because anarchists would hate it so, I've perversely assigned letter grades to each zine reviewed.

Nearly everything here can be had through Librarie Alternative (2035 boul St-Laurent, second floor), or the address given.

• **BRAINY** - Anarchist thought, *pace* Bookchin, works best when writers dissect any movement, organization, civilization or rationale they see and find it all wanting.

The czar of anti-everything may be local hero Michael William, who published two issues of the erudite *Demolition Derby*. It's induced personal revolutions for many people – from no.1's ABOLISH MONTREAL cover to the exposé on local anarcho-despot Dimitrios Roussopoulos which ends no. 2. (Try C.P. 1554, Succ. "B", Montréal H3B 3LK.) **A.**

The major American journals of theory these days are *Fifth Estate* and *Anarchy: A Journal of Desire Armed*. The dense Fifth Estate (4632 Second Ave., Detroit, MI 48201) concentrates on anti-technology analysis, which it blends with class struggle and so on. **B.**

Anarchy magazine (CAL, P.O. Box 1446, Colombia, MO 65205-1446) is better, with analyses, news, views and great collages. It's heavily influenced by the French situationists, anti-work beliefs, and the slogan "Take your desires for reality". The weaknesses of this idea show up in an ongoing exchange on 'consensual' adult-child sex, but… **B+.**

Also check out *Against Sleep and Nightmare* (POB 3305, Oakland CA 94609 - **B**), Toronto's *Kick It Over* (80s back issues (**B+**), not the duller recent ones (**C-**)), the impressive but pricey litzine *Drunken Boat* (new from POB 718, New York, NY 10009, **B-**) and the British import *Vague* , a mix of fashion mag, Situ/punk fancult and personal diary (BCM Box 7207, London, WC1N 3XX, U.K. - **C+.**)

• **PUNK** - There are about a million punkzines out there, ranging from great to abysmal and from anarchist to know-nothing to fascist (or sometimes all three at once). Only a few sport their black flags smartly.

Look for both *Maximum Rock'n' Roll* (POB 288, Berkely, CA 94701 - **B+**) and *Profane Existence* (**B** - POB 8722, Minneapolis, MN 55408 - also to order the famous Brit *Class War*) for anarcho chatter and punk spirit that beats all comers.

In Canada, Toronto's *Drastic Solutions* (2 Embro Drive, Downsview Ont., M3H 2M8 - **B-**) and Ottawa's *Crimes of Survival* (**C**) are interesting, and there'll be more where they came from.

• **RANTY** - Nearly every @ zine has a heavy dose of the rant. And many are exclusively so. For slightly skewed versions of this genre, look for *ACT - Artists for Cultural Terrorism* (POB 84001, Trafalgar Stn., Oakville, Ont. L6H 5V7 - **B-**), the local CRSG zine *Torn Scrotum* (try Le Dernier Mot Tabagie at St-Laurent and Duluth - **C**) and the awkward but charming *Infinite Onion*.

• **HIGHSCHOOLY** - Anarchism's rebel energy suits youth well, so it's popular in smart-kid angst circles, thanks partly to punk music.

For examples of the mind-hormone explosions that result, read *Subliminal Prick* (POB 461, Kingston, Ont. K71 4W5), *Boy Does Highschool Ever Suck* (Gabe Meline, 540 Los Altos Ct., Santa Rosa, CA 95403), the amazing *High School Fag* (Jeremy, POB 812, Reading MA 01867) or *Youth Lib Zine* (c/o Lib. Alternative).

For obvious reasons, I won't insult these people with letter grades.

• **NEWSY** - The anarchist press, historically, has been best at putting news and opinion out for specific movements and communities. This tradition goes on internationally today.

Montréal boasts the bimonthly youth tabloid *Rebelles* (**B**), with local politics, national questions, arts and opinion stuff. Toronto has *Ecomedia*, a bulletin of news and nervousness worth filing (**B-**), feisty Hamiltonians issue *Arm the Spirit* (**C-**) and a controversial network in New York assembles the improving *Love and Rage* (**C**).

Also, look for the new First Nations journal *Oh Toh Kin* (**B**) from Vancouver (POB 2881, V6B 3X4), which documents recent struggles and speaks of revolution and resistance.

• **PRISON, WORK, HOMOCORE & YOU** - Jails, jobs and genitals have been major sites of anarchist activity.

Space prevents listing all the publications in these areas, but look out for *Processed World* (**A**), *Worker Co-op*, *Prison News Service*, *Rambling Rose*, *Bimbox*, *JD's*, *QT (queer tapette)*, *Chainsaw*… Few of these are self-professed anarchists, but they'll all be interesting to the liberty-minded.

Or better yet, go autonomous. Publish something of your own.

by Carl Wilson

